

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3143.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1888.

PRICE
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NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The Committee of the Newspaper Press Fund, 55, Strand, invite applications for the Office of SECRETARY to the Fund. Salary, 150*l.* a year. Applications to be sent to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. Finson), at the Office of the Fund, not later than the 24th instant. Canvassing will disqualify.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—This Society will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock, at their Rooms, 21, Delahay-street, St. James's-park, when a Paper will be read by Mr. M. H. HOLT, F.R.S.L., on 'The Reliability of the old British Records and Traditions'.
E. GILBERT HIGHTON, M.A., Secretary.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,
22, Albemarle-street.
January 23rd, 1888, 4 P.M., ON THE JAINS.

1. Prof. Sir MONTELL WILLIAMS will read some Letters he received from India in reply to inquiries as to the difference between Jains and Buddhists.
2. RANG LAL, Esq., of Delhi, will make some remarks on the present position and customs of his co-religionists.
T. W. RHYDS DAVIDS, Secretary.

ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY, 22, Albemarle-street, W., MONDAY, January 23rd, at 8 P.M. The Philosophical Importance of a True Theory of Identity, ERNARD BOSANQUET, Esq., M.A.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

The Right Hon. LORD RAYLEIGH, D.C.L. F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, will THIS DAY (Saturday, January 21, at 3 o'clock, begin a COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES ON EXPERIMENTAL OPTICS, illustrated by Electric Light. Subscription to this Course, One Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
GLASGOW, 1888.

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"HULL" NEWS.

JOKE COMPETITION.
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FOUR LECTURES on the LANGUAGES and RACES of the BABYLONIAN EMPIRE will be delivered at the BRITISH MUSEUM by Mr. G. BRISTOL, M.A., on THURSDAYS, February 2, 9, 16, and 23, at 2.30 P.M.—Tickets (for the Course, 1*l.*; for One Lecture, 6*s.*) may be had from R. A. Clarke, Stationers, 35, Museum-street; B. Drew, Esq., 134, Gower-street; Messrs. Tribner & Co., Williams & Norgate, 4, Nisi; and the Lecturer, 12, Oakford-road, N.W.

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LITERATURE

The English in the West Indies; or, the Bow of Ulysses. By James Anthony Froude. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. FROUDE'S new book is sadly inferior to his 'Oceana.' In spite of the objections to eloquence and to eloquent people that he so freely states, it is a book of words and of little else; and could we forget 'Oceana' we should be inclined to pronounce it the work of a man who feels himself to belong rather to the past than to the future, and whose life task is accomplished. Something must be allowed for the fact that Mr. Froude is writing about the most despondent of our colonies, for his volume has naturally become pervaded with West Indian despondency. But it is a rhetorical book, a book full of paradox, a book adverse to progress in the true as well as in the cant sense, and a book which, did we not fear to be misunderstood, we should call atheistic in its teaching, and certainly anti-Christian in its practical denial of the possibilities of the same advance in all men, whatever the colour of their skins.

The text of Mr. Froude's gospel of despair is the innate incapacity of the negro for self-government; but it is singular to observe how powerfully in parts of his book he contradicts himself. He most frankly admits throughout that where the blacks have become peasant proprietors they are happy, prosperous, and contented: "The blacks settled into a condition of easy-going peasant proprietors"; yet on the same page he tells us that they are restlessly looking forward to the day "when Jamaica would be as Hayti." "Let a generation or two pass by and carry away with them the old traditions, and an English governor-general will be found presiding over a black council, delivering the speeches made for him by a black prime minister; and how long could this endure? No English gentleman would consent to occupy so absurd a situation." Here again the contradiction follows on the same page: "Before my stay at Barbadoes ended, I had an opportunity of meeting at dinner a negro of pure blood who has risen to eminence by his own talent and character. He has held the office of attorney-general. He is now chief justice of the island." In one passage Mr. Froude speaks of "Gordon's rash attempt to imitate

Toussaint l'Ouverture." In another passage he laments greatly over the fate of "poor Eyre"; but in a third passage dealing with the Gordon case he gives the story in a more accurate form, and in a manner which may be looked upon as impartial. He is convinced that "the equality between black and white is a forced equality, and not a real one," and he seems to almost approve of the sentiments of "an American lady from Pennsylvania," who "declared emphatically as her opinion that emancipation had been a piece of folly, and that things would never mend till they were slaves again." Yet earlier in his book he had written of the workmen making their way to the isthmus to obtain labour:—

"They had souls, too, some of them, and honest and kindly hearts. I observed one man who was suffering less than the rest reading aloud to a prostrate group a chapter of the New Testament; another was reading to himself a French Catholic book of devotion."

And in another place:—

"I can only say that if their habits were as loose as white people say they are, I did not see a single licentious expression either in face or manner. They seemed to me lighthearted, merry, innocent young women, as free from any thought of evil as the peasant girls in Brittany."

He is enthusiastic about the work done by the negroes where the magic of a freehold has tempted them; but he points out the remarkable success of the American employers of negro labour, even off the freeholds, in Jamaica. He quotes at length the extraordinarily favourable opinion of the negroes given to him upon the high authority of the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica. His one terrible indictment against the blacks, to which he is continually referring, is their supposed decline in Hayti; but he fails to explain how it is, if these stories are true, that "the Hayti Republic still maintains the French episcopate and priesthood." He takes from a sea-captain an account of the President of Hayti, whom he calls "Mr. Salomon"; but the fact that that distinguished man, General Salomon, should for very many years have maintained himself in the presidency of the republic in itself tells very much against Mr. Froude's general views, and he does not attempt to explain it. Indeed, in one passage he appears to make it a sort of reason for justifying the colonial feeling with regard to Mr. Gordon, which led to the hanging of that gentleman, that he and General Salomon were friends—a fact which we should have thought to Mr. Gordon's credit, inasmuch as General Salomon is certainly the intimate friend of some of the most distinguished men in France. In the course of his account of Hayti Mr. Froude utters a terrible libel upon the people of the United Kingdom:—

"Immorality is so universal that it almost ceases to be a fault, for a fault implies an exception, and in Hayti it is the rule. Young people make experiment of one another before they will enter into any closer connection. So far they are no worse than in our own English islands, where the custom is equally general."

Mr. Froude seems to have accepted too easily the grumbling of the owners and managers of sugar plantations, but the prosperity of the islands is far more considerable than his readers would imagine, unless they were to pick out from his volume the passages which tell in the one direction

and neglect the greater portion of his utterances which tell the other way. Although he takes, on the whole, a gloomy view, he points out the remarkable growth of Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, and admits generally the prosperity of Trinidad, Grenada, and Barbadoes. He incidentally shows how happy are the negroes under emancipation:—

"Here are the cabins of the black peasantry with their cocoa and coffee and orange plantations, which as in Grenada they hold largely as freeholds, reproducing as near as possible the life in Paradise of our first parents, without the consciousness of a want which they are unable to gratify.....In Trinidad there are 18,000 freeholders, most of them negroes and representatives of the old slaves.....The earth does not contain any peasantry so well off, so well cared for, so happy, so sleek and contented as the sons and daughters of the emancipated slaves in the English West Indian Islands.We made several similar small expeditions into the settled parts of the neighbourhood, seeing always (whatever else we saw) the boundless happiness of the black race. Under the rule of England in these islands the two million of these poor brothers-in-law of ours are the most perfectly contented specimens of the human race to be found upon the planet."

He admits that he

"could easily believe the truth of what I had been often told, that free labour is more economical to the employer than slave labour."

He declaims against negro superstition, but is driven to confess that

"even in enlightened Protestant countries people calling themselves Christians believe that the spirits of the dead can be called up to amuse an evening party. The blacks in this respect are no worse than their white kinsmen."

And he over and over again explains the extraordinary success with which the men who really work themselves at making others work are meeting in Dominica and the other colonies. He tells us of one gentleman that

"everything which he produced was turning to gold.....Industries so various and so active required labour, and I saw many of the blacks at work with him. In apparent contradiction to the general West Indian experience, he told me that he had never found a difficulty about it. He paid them fair wages, and paid them regularly without the overseer's fines and drawbacks. He knew one from the other personally, could call each by his name, remembered where he came from, where he lived, and how, and could joke with him about his wife or mistress. They in consequence clung to him with an innocent affection, stayed with him all the week without asking for holidays, and worked with interest and goodwill. Four years only had elapsed since Dr. Nicholls commenced his undertakings, and he already saw his way to clearing a thousand pounds a year on that one small patch of acres.There was nothing particularly favourable in the situation of his land. All parts of Dominica would respond as willingly to similar treatment."

Our own opinion is that there has been a good deal of exaggeration about the condition of the West Indies, and that that exaggeration can be proved even out of the mouth of so unwilling a witness as Mr. Froude. Why, we would ask, are the Americans succeeding so well in the less fertile Florida? Why should England be blamed by Mr. Froude for taking some small steps in the direction of negro representation when the Americans have successfully admitted the negroes to full political rights even in the parts of the United States

in which they form the great majority of the population? Is it not possible that the cause of many of the evils of the British West Indies has been the absenteeism of estate owners, whose estates very naturally fail where those of the resident Americans succeed? Sir George Campbell perhaps hardly knows the West Indies well from his own personal knowledge, but he has taken a good deal of pains to arrive at the truth in the book which he published last year, and this is his statement of the problem, better in sense than in style:—

"The planters have failed to come to terms with the emancipated negroes. It is undoubtedly the case that, notwithstanding all the favourable circumstances under which the emancipation was effected in the West Indies—the ample compensation to the planters, the gradual emancipation, the very paternal care of the British Government and people in this matter—the emancipation has not been nearly as successful as in the Southern States of America, where it took place under every condition of disaster and irritation—a great war, in which the Southerners were beaten; violent emancipation, without a farthing of compensation; a sort of saturnalia for a time of negro domination under 'carpet-bagger' guidance, which might have demoralized any people. In spite of it all, the Southern States have already settled down prosperous and progressive, and raise much more cotton than ever they did; while the West Indian colonies have been going down, and are still crying to heaven, abusing a heartless British Government, and importing coolies in a fragmentary sort of way. It may be that cotton cultivation is better suited to the negro genius than sugar; but one can hardly believe that the negro of Jamaica is really by nature more wicked and troublesome than the negro of Georgia or South Carolina. If he is, circumstances must have made him so. The truth seems to be that, under the pressure of necessity, the whites of the Southern States have faced the situation bravely and honestly, have fully accepted emancipation, and made the best of it; while the West Indians never heartily accepted it, have been influenced by a repugnance to accept full equality before the law, and have been enabled by their old institutions in some degree successfully to resist complete equality. So they have maintained the struggle and cried for help, when they had better have made the best of the situation, as the Americans have."

Whatever may be the case with Sir George Campbell, Governor Salmon knows the West Indies well, and his view is that the difficulties with which we meet are not, as Mr. Froude seems to think, increased by the amount of self-government which we have already given, and likely to be swollen to the point of danger by any further concession, but, on the contrary, caused by the inadequacy of the concessions which our political liberality has made. Governor Salmon says:—

"The British West Indies are indubitably as well governed as it is possible for colonies to be which are similarly circumstanced and placed under a paternal bureaucracy. It is not the personnel, which is always of a high standard under British rule, but the system which causes all the mischief; this stands self-convicted, almost self-condemned, on every issue. The French colonies are much more liberally governed than are most British West Indian colonies."

"Mr. Arthur Mills, in his work on Colonial Constitutions, said that local self-government failed in the West Indies. It is thus that history gets falsified, and abuses get a warrant for their continuance, until the day of reckoning

arrives when some calamity arouses the people and they see the true position. What Mr. Mills alludes to as having failed were legislatures of planters with a limited suffrage. Self-government could not have failed, because it was never tried—at least, not since emancipation."

It is a curious example of the spirit in which Mr. Froude has written that he several times attacks the republic of Hayti for forbidding the acquisition or holding of real property by whites within the republic, apparently forgetting that we have only just put an end in England to an absolute prohibition of all holding of land by foreigners, based on similar political reasons, but continued up to the present time with far less political excuse. Of course, the condition of the West Indies is not satisfactory. Mr. Froude tells us that the negroes

"do not feel that they are particularly obliged to us. They think, if they think at all, that they were ill treated originally, and have received no more than was due to them, and that perhaps it was not benevolence at all on our part, but a desire to free ourselves from the reproach of slaveholding."

How should it be otherwise? Curses come home to roost, and we must expect to have to pay the price for our shameful national promotion of slavery, neglect of our duties towards the negroes, and disregard of the common obligations of humanity. Although our author likes paternal government, and, other conditions being equal, seems to prefer it, so that the bent of his mind may be said to be towards it as that of his countrymen generally is the other way, he is compelled to admit of Jamaica that "the public debt has doubled since it became a Crown colony. In 1876 it was half a million. It is now more than a million and a half," which seems a strong confirmation of Governor Salmon's views. And in another passage Mr. Froude gives an example of the jobbery of the paternal government of a great Crown colony which will delight Sir George Campbell's heart.

One of the most interesting parts of Mr. Froude's book is his account of the desire of the British West Indies to obtain a greater or less measure of commercial incorporation with the United States. The Canadian Liberals in this respect are only following in the footsteps of the British West Indian colonists, and, according to the majority of Mr. Froude's informants, the West Indies will go further than the Canadians, for after the refusal of commercial incorporation, even in a partial form, by the home Government, they seem to have expressed to Mr. Froude a wish for complete political incorporation in the United States. He mentions the late Sir Graham Briggs as "perhaps the most distinguished representative of the old Barbadian families," and says:—

"In the mood in which I found him, I should think it possible that if the Americans would hold their hands out with an offer of admission into the Union, he and a good many other gentlemen would meet them halfway. He did not say so—I conjecture only from natural probabilities, and from what I should feel myself if I were in their position. Happily the temptation cannot fall in their way. An American official laconically summed up the situation to me: 'As satellites, sir, as much as you please; but as part of the primary—no, sir.' The Americans will not take them into the Union; they must remain, therefore, with their English primary and make the

best of it; neither as satellites, for they have no proper motion of their own, nor as incorporated in the British Empire, for they derive no benefit from their connection with it, but as poor relations distantly acknowledged."

Mr. Froude quotes also "a Jamaica gentleman of some consequence.....In this gentleman, too, I found to my sorrow that there was the same longing for admission to the American Union which I had left behind me at the Antilles." It is a curious fact, looking to the subjection in which Mr. Froude would keep the blacks, that it is to the loyalty of the blacks that we are to have recourse to keep in check the American sympathies of our colonies. Quoting an American gentleman, he tells us: "He said that all the whites in the islands wished at the bottom of their hearts to be taken into the Union; but the Union Government was too wise to meddle with them. The trade would fall to America of itself. The responsibility and trouble might remain where it was"; and the apparent view of this American gentleman about the loyalty of the blacks to the British connexion is confirmed by Mr. Froude's Jamaica "gentleman of some consequence," who says: "In Jamaica, at least, the blacks and mulattoes would resist. There were nearly 700,000 of them, while of the whites there were but 15,000, and the relative numbers were every year becoming more unfavourable.....The blacks.....and the mulattoes also would fight, and fight desperately, before they would allow themselves to be made American citizens." The other witnesses in the same direction are Mr. Froude's colonial fellow passengers on board ship going out.

Mr. Froude could hardly have contradicted himself so often and so completely as he has if his book had been well arranged, or if it had had an index; but it is wanting both in index and in map. The repetitions are as disagreeable as the contradictions. We have already mentioned the repetitions of the Gordon story and the repetitions of the same sentiments with regard to the present condition of Hayti. There are similar repetitions as to the facility with which a boat's crew from the French island of Martinique could take possession of the neighbouring British West Indian islands at pp. 140, 145, and 173. There is a repetition with regard to the Isthmus Canal, the figures being given twice over in exactly the same form. There is contradiction as well as repetition in Mr. Froude's account of the condition of the isthmus, for his picture of the labourers flocking to the isthmus from all parts of the West Indies upsets a good deal that he has said elsewhere, by conveying the impression that the usual stories of the laziness of the West Indian negroes are untrue. Mr. Froude tells his readers in his twelfth chapter that the enterprise of "M. Lesseps" (we really are at a loss to know why he denies throughout to the illustrious Frenchman, who is undoubtedly of noble family, the particle which is a portion of his name) has set moving the loose negro population of Jamaica. "Unwilling to work as they are supposed to be, they have swarmed down to the isthmus, and are still swarming thither in tens of thousands, tempted by the dollar or dollar and a half a day which M. Lesseps is furnishing..... At the end of a year half of them have gone

to the other world. Half go home, made easy for life with money enough to buy a few acres of land and 'live happy ever after.' "Unwilling to work as they are supposed to be"! This phrase makes us rub our eyes. Who has ever suggested the inborn laziness of the negro more powerfully than Mr. Froude, and than Mr. Froude in this very book? His own account of the swarming of the negroes to the isthmus, tempted by the wages of a dollar a day, although with the knowledge that the labour is hard and that death is probable, hardly goes to confirm his statements in other chapters. We ought to remember that some of the most flourishing among the colonies which Mr. Froude most admires have been founded by the English gold diggers, and that the great colonial magnates with whom he stayed are many of them men who flocked to somewhat better wages under very similar circumstances. Of the canal itself Mr. Froude tells us, both at p. 177 and at p. 24, that he believes that almost six-and-twenty millions sterling, the original estimated cost of the entire work, has been already spent, and only a fifth of the work has yet been done. He says that when he was pressed to visit the canal his curiosity was less strong than his disgust, and that he refused. Doubtless the fear of the diseases which he names may have had something to do with his resolve; but we shall not quarrel with our author for failing to visit "the home.....of yellow fever, typhus, and dysentery," "mosquitoes, snakes, alligators, scorpions, and centipedes," a veritable condensation into nine words of what many people think the chief features of the tropics.

Another example of the bad arrangement of Mr. Froude's book is the insertion in the very middle of it of diatribes upon the Irish question. These occur at the beginning and at the end in a position with which we shall not quarrel, but five pages of them exactly in the middle of Mr. Froude's account of the West Indian colonies form what the public calls a little too much of a good thing. Another irritating habit of our author is that of designating persons both by their full names and by initials, in such a manner that they appear to play two parts; and we have also to complain of the use of initials for persons who are clearly indicated by the context. There is, too, a certain want of accuracy observable in the accounts of some of these people. We know not, for example, why Capt. Churchill should be elaborately introduced as "one of the Marlborough Churchills," and reference made to "the Churchills' ancestral place at Blenheim" in the same connexion. We were not aware of the existence of any "Marlborough Churchills," except in the shape of Spencers and others descended through the female line who have taken the name of Churchill, and if these are meant a more accurate description would have been "Capt. Churchill, a Spencer-Churchill."

Among the many faults in taste committed by Mr. Froude in the present work we must count the manner in which he parades his opinions upon religion. It would be impossible for us to refer to all the passages which are dragged in with even less connexion with his subject than his Irish pages; but at p. 252 there will be found a blasphemous burlesque of the

Athanasian Creed which will pain very many of his readers. In another passage he seizes on a visit to a colonial cemetery as a reason for treating us to a congratulation upon "the visible relief with which" "serious people" "begin to look forward to extinction after death."

Here and there Mr. Froude allows his well-known opinions about oratory to push him very far. He tells us that the object of oratory is not truth, but anything which it can persuade people to believe by calling in their passions to obscure their intelligence; and he quotes not only the inevitable Mr. Gladstone, but Burke, Cicero, and even Demosthenes as examples to warn and to deter. It is difficult to adequately defend Demosthenes in the course of a review of a book on the West Indies, but Mr. Froude will hardly convince his readers that Demosthenes was a man who with fine words and sentiments misled his countrymen, and one of a class who did nothing for their country. We should have thought that Demosthenes did well for his country—at all events in his speeches calling upon the Greeks to arm themselves against Philip—that which Mr. Froude is trying to do for his countrymen with hardly less rhetoric, though with less power. We suppose that it is difficult for Mr. Froude to write a book, whatever its subject, without attacking in the course of it, regardless of symmetry or of plan, all those persons and institutions of which he disapproves, and we can only utter a protest when we find Demosthenes and Burke exposed to one common denunciation with Mr. Gladstone and Sir John Pope Hennessy.

As regards Mr. Froude's general views, he appears to object to parliamentary constitutions for colonies where we have to deal with "people of different races and different characters," but he does not attempt to overcome the force of the example the other way which is afforded by the success of a parliamentary constitution in dealing with the rebellion of the French Canadians. In another passage he more completely forgets the Lower Canadian problem: "There is the broad distinction between colonies and conquered countries. Colonists are part of ourselves. Foreigners attached by force to our dominions may submit to be ruled by us..." But in Canada we find an immense and rapidly increasing population of persons whose ancestors were foreigners, originally "attached by force" to our dominions, and with whom, nevertheless, a parliamentary constitution has been a remarkable success.

We will conclude by quoting Mr. Froude at his best. Here is his view of Trinidad, in a commercial sense one of the most prosperous of the islands, although, indeed, the increase both of revenues and of exports, taking the West Indies generally, cannot be looked upon as the reverse of prosperous:—

"Languidly charming as it all was, I could not help asking myself of what use such a possession could be either to England or to the English nation. We could not colonise it, could not cultivate it, could not draw a revenue from it. If it prospered commercially the prosperity would be of French and Spaniards, mulattoes and blacks, but scarcely, if at all, of my own countrymen. For here too, as elsewhere, they were growing fewer daily, and those who remained were looking forward to the day when

they could be released. If it were not for the honour of the thing, as the Irishman said after being carried in a sedan chair which had no bottom, we might have spared ourselves so unnecessary a conquest."

Here is a still better passage:—

"The parochial system, as in Barbadoes also was spread over the island. Each parish had its church, its parsonage and its school, its fonts where the white children were baptised—in spite of my Jesuit, I shall hope not whites only; and its graveyard, where in time they were laid to rest. With their quiet Sunday services of the old type the country districts were exact reproductions of English country villages. The church whose bells I had heard was of the more fashionable suburban type, standing in a central situation halfway to Kingston. The service was at the old English hour of eleven. We drove to it in the orthodox fashion, with our prayer books and Sunday costumes, the Colonel in uniform. The gentry of the neighbourhood are antiquated in their habits, and to go to church on Sunday is still regarded as a simple duty. A dozen carriages stood under the shade at the doors. The congregation was upper middle-class English of the best sort, and was large, though almost wholly white. White tablets as at Port Royal covered the walls, with familiar English names upon them. But for the heat I could have imagined myself at home. There were no Aaron Bangs to be seen, or Paul Gelids, with the rough sense, the vigour, the energy, and roystering light-heartedness of our grandfathers. The faces of the men were serious and thoughtful, with the shadow resting on them of an uncertain future. They are good Churchmen still, and walk on in the old paths, wherever those paths may lead. They are old-fashioned and slow to change, and are perhaps belated in an eddy of the great stream of progress; but they were pleasant to see and pleasant to talk to."

Elizabethan Oxford. Reprints of Rare Tracts. Edited by Charles Plummer, M.A., Fellow and Chaplain of Corpus Christi College. (Oxford Historical Society.)

Rough List of Manuscript Materials relating to the History of Oxford contained in the Printed Catalogues of the Bodleian and College Libraries. By F. Madan, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. PLUMMER, whose reputation as an editor was abundantly established by his edition of Fortescue's 'Governance of England,' has done a service to those interested in Oxford history by collecting into one volume a number of scattered tracts which have previously required hunting for, either as rare pamphlets, or among the various appendices to Hearne's editions or in Nichols's 'Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.' All but the last of those printed are, in fact, to be found either in Hearne or Nichols, or both; but there is an unquestionable advantage in having them brought together, especially since Mr. Plummer has not in every case merely reproduced the old text, but has improved it wherever possible by collation with manuscript and other copies.

The title 'Elizabethan Oxford' must be taken somewhat loosely. One of the tracts, Hutten's 'Antiquities,' speaks of "the old and ancient Hall Broadgates, now weary of its former name, and stiled by the title of Pembroke College by King James, not long before his death." Mr. Plummer curiously omits to give any indication of the date of this piece, which thus is shown positively to have been written between 1625 and 1632, when the author died. This little

book of 'Antiquities of Oxford' is, from a local point of view, the most interesting in the collection. It tells one with a fair amount of detail what the streets of Oxford were at the time, and what houses stood in them. It describes at length the old monastic foundations, and what became of them at the Dissolution, but unfortunately stops short just when the account of the existing colleges should begin. Possibly, as Hearne suggests, this fragmentary ending is due to the prudence of the author, who was indisposed to arouse the jealousy of the different colleges (see Mr. Plummer's preface, p. xv). Leonard Hutten was a canon of Christ Church, and had plainly a fitting sense of academical propriety; but one is sorry to lose what might have been a valuable addition to our knowledge of the buildings and internal peculiarities of the various societies.

Prefixed to Hutten's 'Antiquities' is a Latin account of the university, which was first published at Rome in 1602. The author, Nicholas Fitzherbert, or Fierbertus as he wrote himself abroad, had been a member of Exeter College, but seemingly left Oxford without taking a degree, and became in time attached to the household of Cardinal Allen. His Catholic sentiments do not prevent his drawing a highly coloured picture of the learned virtues of the English university, though he cannot repress a parting appeal to it to return to the old faith. The familiar fables as to the beginnings of the university—shortly after the siege of Troy—take up a good deal of Fitzherbert's attention, and the real interest of his tract is limited to the short passages in which he dwells on the academical constitution and usages of the time when he knew them. His enthusiastic description of the Divinity School, coupled with his lament over the place where the university library had been, until destroyed in the Reformation havoc, reminds us that he wrote just on the eve of the renewal of that library by Sir Thomas Bodley.

The second division of Mr. Plummer's book is occupied with accounts of the visits of Queen Elizabeth to Oxford in 1566 and 1592. They throw, as is well known, much light on the literary taste and fashion of the university, and they are properly associated in the present collection with the topographical and quasi-historical descriptions of Fitzherbert and Hutten, since it was part of the solemnity with which the queen was received to introduce her to the various institutions and buildings of the city in elaborate Latin verses. Thus we have not only three narratives of the doings in 1566, but also a 'Topographica Delineatio' by the Regius Professor of Hebrew, Thomas Neale, a singular production, in the form of a dialogue between the Queen and the Chancellor, Lord Leicester. The panegyric orations and verse-exercises, however, not to speak of the reports of disputations on every imaginable subject, naturally fill the largest space in the entertainment.

Of the "Grand Reception" of 1592 Mr. Plummer prints the account written by Philip Stringer, who was in attendance on Lord Burghley. It is much briefer and more official. He has added the verses written for the occasion by John Sanford,

which form the only practically original feature in the volume, since of the tract itself but two copies are known to be in existence. These poems, 'Apollinis et Musarum Eidyllia,' are, moreover, not at all bad specimens of their kind, and are rightly distinguished by their editor as "very much superior to any of the verses which have come down to us in connexion with the queen's former visit," and which the reader may now compare for himself.

It would be wrong to lay down Mr. Plummer's book without noticing the careful work of his preface, and the pains he has taken to identify the names appearing in the course of the book. The index, too, which is the work of Mr. George Parker, is well done.

Mr. Madan's 'Rough List of Manuscript Materials relating to the History of Oxford' is something more than a subject-index to the catalogues of the manuscripts in the Bodleian and the college libraries; it is an index of materials *in posse* as well as *in esse*. The compiler, who is known to have made the history of Oxford his special study, has arranged a scheme of classification by which any future—we may almost say, any conceivable—work bearing on Oxford can be at once put down and docketed with its proper number. The list is thus an index alike of what the Oxford libraries possess and of what they do not, but in the opinion of an experienced specialist might or ought to possess. It reveals gaps in the collections which would probably otherwise have remained unsuspected except by Mr. Madan. The peculiarity of its arrangement, it will be at once seen, gives it a use far beyond its immediate purpose as an index, and the compiler is careful to point out how it may be adapted as a private index to any collector's own "Oxford notes." The arrangement and all details of printing are exceedingly clear and workmanlike.

The Pickwick Papers. By Charles Dickens. Victoria Edition. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE so-called "Jubilee" edition of 'The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club' was scarcely so good as it should have been. Its successor, the "Victoria Edition," produced—with the help of Mr. C. Plumptre Johnson—by the publishers to whose initiative, some fifty years since, the beginnings of the immortal masterpiece itself are due, could scarcely be bettered. It is well printed on capital paper, as becomes a classic; it is comely to look at, easy to hold, and pleasant to read; it contains every word the author ever wrote in connexion with the book, whether prefatory or in explanation, by way of notes or by way of addresses; it includes a facsimile of the original green cover of the first part, and a facsimile of the inscription in the author's presentation copy to his publisher, Mr. Edward Chapman; and it presents us with a new thing in the way of illustrations. It was found impossible to reprint the pictures from the plates of the first issue, and it was decided to reproduce by an excellent process in photogravure the drawings from which the original etchings had been made, together with such others as had been produced, and for one or other reason rejected. This, it remains to add, could not in every case be done. Four of

Seymour's originals and two of Hablot Browne's no longer exist, and the reproductions in the present edition are made from copies in water colours, the work of the latter artist and the property of Mr. F. W. Cosens. All the rest, however, are as the designer left them, and as Dickens saw them before they went off to the engraver. Now and then they differ from the plates in certain particulars, and these variants are explained in three or four of them by notes in the author's handwriting, objecting or suggesting, or both suggesting and objecting, as the case may be. Practically, therefore, the illustrations in the Victoria 'Pickwick' are, as we have said, a novelty. The book itself stands high above adventitious aid of any sort; but the idea of such a set of reproductions as is here presented is decidedly happy, and its execution imparts a certain interest to the issue in which it constitutes a principal feature.

Among the literary addenda mention may be made of a reprint of the original announcement of the book, which appeared on the wrapper of No. 1 of "The Library of Fiction." It reads like one of the worst pages of the 'Sketches by Boz,' and may well have been written by Dickens himself. The preface to the first edition, modest as is the tone that the author affects to adopt, has a ring of self-confidence that is the reverse of displeasing. It contains some points of interest, however, which no Pickwickian will feel disposed to overlook. Thus the author begins his second paragraph by explicitly declaring that "the machinery of the club" was adopted out of deference to the wishes of others, and that "finding it tended rather to his embarrassment than otherwise," he presently proceeded to lose sight of it, believing it to be of little consequence or none "whether strictly epic justice" were meted out to the fellowship of Pickwickians or not. Again, the Dickens of 1837 is found remarking that "if it be objected to the 'Pickwick Papers' that they are a mere series of adventures," he is ready and willing to "content himself with the reflection that they claim to be nothing else," and that the same fault may be found with "the works of some of the greatest novelists in the English language." This may be contrasted with a certain utterance of the Dickens of ten years after—a Dickens who had discovered that there is such an art and mystery as that of story-telling, who had gone some way towards learning his trade, and who "could perhaps wish now that these chapters were strung together on some stronger thread of general interest." The statement that "the greater portion of the illustrations have been created by the artist from the author's mere verbal description of what he intended to write" will be of moment rather to the apologists of Buss and Hablot Browne than to the general public. The author's remark that his book is free from anything "which could call a blush into the most delicate cheek" is precious as a gem of style. In the beginning Dickens did not always write well, especially when he was doing his best to write seriously. He developed into a great artist in words as he developed into an admirable artist in the construction and the evolution of a story. But his development was his own work, and it is a fact that should redound eternally to

his honour that he began in newspaper English, and by the production of an imitation of the *novela picaresca*—a string of adventures as broken and disconnected as the adventures of Lazarillo de Tormes or Peregrine Pickle.

The best of the illustrators, as it seems to us, is certainly Hablot Browne. Seymour lacks neither spirit nor humour, and the legendary Pickwick is undoubtedly his invention. Buss, on the other hand, is unsatisfactory. He had to work (to begin with) for a medium of which he was ignorant; his designs were hurried; he seems not to have had time to get into the spirit of the novel on whose illustration he was engaged. Anyhow, he never did himself anything like justice; and one cannot suppress the reflection that it was well for his own reputation, and certainly a good thing for the fortunes of the book, that his connexion was of the briefest and his experiments were but few. Leech submitted a design to Messrs. Chapman & Hall while the work was yet young; it is here reproduced with the others. It pictures the colloquy between Tom Smart and the High-Backed Chair, and though it is not wanting in *grotesquerie* and fun, it seems to hint that Leech was better employed elsewhere than on the adventures of Mr. Pickwick. It was otherwise with Browne. He created no type, as he was afterwards to do in Micawber and in Pecksniff. His Sam Weller is but a shadow, his Tony a caricature of a caricature; his Mary is only once pretty and presentable, even his Bob Sawyer and his Ben Allen are not consistently good. But he has life, movement, invention; his figures are well meant, well conveyed, and well arranged; in the rendering of gesture he is often extremely successful; he can take a hint and give it a substantive existence; and if he fails—as sometimes he does—he can try again and succeed. That is the lesson of his designs for 'Pickwick'—of those that were suppressed alike with those that appeared; and remembering how closely he was to associate his vivacious and useful talent with the admirable genius of his author, the reflection that it was a fortunate hour for the world when the two met is irresistible.

A Glossary of Obscure Words and Phrases in the Writings of Shakespeare and his Contemporaries: traced Etymologically to the Ancient Language of the British People as spoken before the Irruption of the Danes and Saxons. By Charles Mackay, LL.D. (Sampson Low & Co.)

READERS who have seen Dr. Charles Mackay's previous writings on etymology will know what to expect in this new volume. The theory on which it is based is that Elizabethan English is largely derived from modern Gaelic, or rather, to speak more accurately, from a language of Dr. Mackay's own manufacture, composed of Gaelic words as found in modern dictionaries. As all Celtic scholars well know, the dictionaries of both Scotch and Irish Gaelic abound in spurious words and imaginary senses of real words; and as Dr. Mackay's great ingenuity is not trammelled by any knowledge of the grammatical rules affecting the combination of Gaelic words, nor by belief in

the existence of any phonological laws, and as he further takes the liberty of interpreting the English renderings given by the lexicographers in any convenient sense which the words can possibly bear, there seems to be no reason why he should ever be at a loss to find a plausible Gaelic etymology for any word in any language spoken by mortal man. It is evident from the character of his whole method that he knows nothing whatever of the history of the Gaelic language; and from this volume we learn that his ignorance of the early history of the English language is equally profound. It is true that he once or twice refers to what he rather amusingly calls "the excellent and vigorous pre-Shakespearean poem 'The Vision of Piers Ploughman'"; but with this exception he seems to have sedulously avoided looking into any of the literary monuments of the barbarous "pre-Shakespearean" ages. It does not seem likely that if Dr. Mackay had possessed a knowledge of the history of the two languages of which he treats he would have been a rational etymologist, but he would at any rate have gone astray in a different fashion. He would have seen that modern English cannot be derived from modern Gaelic, but he would probably have set about deriving Old English from Old Gaelic. The results he would have obtained would have been for the most part totally different from those he arrives at by his present method; but they would have been quite as plausible, and would have met with quite as little favour in the eyes of those benighted philologists whom he describes as "laborious followers in a beaten track." As a rule these objects of Dr. Mackay's scorn have been content to regard his amiable delusions with a compassionate smile. It would, of course, be mere waste of time to undertake an elaborate refutation of his views; but as they have found admission into one popular and over-praised English dictionary, and as we have occasionally met with persons of some intelligence who thought "there might be something in them," it may, perhaps, be not wholly unprofitable to examine one or two specimens from this volume.

A good example of Dr. Mackay's extraordinary notions of etymology may be found in his treatment of the words *lord* and *lady*. All the attempts to explain the former word, he says,

"have been eminently nugatory. The word 'lady' is in the same anomalous position [we should have thought that Dr. Mackay would have considered this "position" the normal one for English words], and both depend, in the estimation of philologists, on absurd Anglo-Saxon derivations. *Lord* has been held to be a corruption of *hlaf*, a loaf of bread, and *ford*, an abbreviation of *afford*, so that *hlaf-ford*, shortened into *lord*, signifies a giver or afforder of bread (to the people, or to his retainers); and *lady*, from *hlaf*, as before, and the German *dienen*, to serve or distribute. These definitions, supposing that *hlaf* really meant a loaf in Anglo-Saxon—which is disputed—would better describe a baker and a baker's wife than a noble or distinguished person of either sex."

We feel a little curious to know where Dr. Mackay gets his information respecting the things which are commonly believed among philologists. Possibly there may be persons living who are capable of deriving the end-

ing of *hlaford* from *afford*, or that of *hlæfdige* (lady) from *dienen*; but no philologist of repute would regard the opinions of such people as one whit better worth consideration than those of Dr. Mackay himself. As Dr. Mackay seems to have no idea that there is any historical evidence bearing on the question, we may inform him that there is, in addition to 'Piers Plowman,' a vast mass of "pre-Shakespearean" English literature (which exists not only in print, but in contemporary MSS., accessible to everybody, in public libraries), forming a continuous series from before the time of the Norman Conquest to the point at which Dr. Mackay's knowledge begins. Now in the twelfth century the word *lord* was still spelt *hlaford*; afterwards it appears in such forms as *hloverd*, *lhoavord*, *loverd*, *lhord*, and finally (late in the fourteenth century) it appears as *lord*. The word *lady*, which in extant documents written before the Norman Conquest is *hlæfdige*, was in the thirteenth century *lhevodi*, *leafdi*, *lavedi*, &c., and in the following century becomes *ladi*.

Now if it be true that the early English writers always inserted a *v* or, still earlier, an *f* in the words *lord* and *lady*, surely even Dr. Mackay's own disciples will admit that they probably did so not out of "pure cus-todiness," but because they really pronounced the words in the manner indicated. If so, Dr. Mackay must be wrong in taking the modern forms "*lord*" and "*lady*" as the starting-point of his etymologizing. He ought to start with the oldest forms *hlaford* and *hlæfdige*. No doubt Dr. Mackay's ingenuity is sufficient to enable him to get over the evidence of these facts. He may, perhaps, say that he has never seen any of this alleged extensive body of "pre-Shakespearean" literature, does not intend to see it, and does not believe in its existence. Or he may say that the pretended early English writings have been forged by modern philologists to bolster up their wicked etymological impostures; or that, allowing them to be genuine, they only illustrate the sad truth that our ancestors were disgracefully ignorant of spelling. However, some at least of the persons whom Dr. Mackay's plausibilities have half convinced are quite intelligent enough to see that these answers will not meet the case. We do not know where Dr. Mackay can have learnt that "it is disputed" whether *hlaf* means a loaf (or rather bread). Unless he really thinks that the Anglo-Saxon Gospels are forgeries of fiendish philologists, he can easily satisfy himself on that point by finding out what is the Anglo-Saxon equivalent for "our daily bread" in the Lord's Prayer.

But supposing for the moment that the forms to be explained are not the original *hlaford* and *hlæfdige*, but the modern *lord* and *lady*, what sort of an etymology does the author provide for them? Here is his derivation of *lord*—

"In Keltic, *lor* signifies to trace, to track, whence *lorge*, and (with the elision of the *g* to avoid the guttural unpronounceable by the English) *lor* or *lord*, traced, i.e., one whose lineage and ancestry is to be traced (presumably to noble progenitors)."

This is in one respect rather an unfair specimen of the author's etymologies, for it is not even superficially plausible. We almost think that if we were to adopt his

free-and-easy method we could do better than this ourselves. A word meaning etymologically "traced or tracked" might stand for a convicted criminal, but it is anything but appropriate as denoting "a noble or distinguished person." Dr. Mackay's derivation of *lady* from a Gaelic word "*leithid*, the like, the equal, the mate," there is no space to discuss.

It will be objected that we have selected exceptionally bad specimens of Dr. Mackay's etymological speculations. This is not the case. We have chosen these because the proof of their absurdity admits of being made comprehensible to persons unacquainted with the elementary facts of philology. Nearly everything in the book is equally capable of being conclusively disproved, though the demonstration would in most cases be of a more technical character. The work is worth having as a collection of involuntary jokes, and that is the best that can be said for it. Our only excuse for noticing it seriously is that Dr. Mackay's fancies appear to have been thought worthy of attention by some persons from whom better things might have been expected. It is a pity that it is impossible to persuade the author—who in other fields has done work that entitles him to respect—to refrain from covering himself with ridicule by writing about matters of which he knows nothing.

GIORDANO BRUNO.

Giordano Bruno, o la Religione del Pensiero.
Da David Levi. (Turin, Triverio.)

The Heroic Enthusiasts: an Ethical Poem.
By Giordano Bruno. Part I. Translated
by L. Williams. (Redway.)

THE attention which has of late years been paid to Giordano Bruno is remarkable. For more than two centuries after his death his works were allowed to slumber pretty much undisturbed. The last thirty years have seen a critical study of his life and writings in Germany. Last year produced in England a 'Life of Giordano Bruno' by I. Frith, which has been noticed in these columns, and a careful chapter on Bruno in Mr. Symonds's last volume of 'The Renaissance in Italy.' Both of these writers did ample justice to the interest attaching to Bruno's career and to his speculations. But scarcely have they finished their labours before a new school has arisen, which threatens to elevate "Brunism" to the dignity of a religion.

The language of enthusiastic admiration can scarcely be carried further than it has been carried by Signor Levi, whose subtitle, "*L'uomo, l'apostolo, e il martire*," sufficiently shows the largeness of the claim which he makes on behalf of his hero. His book generally bears the impression of the extravagance into which a modern Italian writer is forced by a spirit of protest against Roman Catholicism. If the utterances of Protestants in the sixteenth century were occasionally odd, the utterances of a modern Italian who is seeking for some sort of a religious basis for his protest are still odder. Probably Signor Levi makes one of the oddest protests that have yet appeared. He draws an implied parallel between Bruno and the founder of the Christian religion: both suffered death at the hands of the representatives of an outworn creed which

it was their mission to supersede. For the purpose of making the parallel more complete, the district of Naples, in which lay Nola, Bruno's birthplace, is turned into the Holy Land of philosophy, under its older name of Magna Græcia, and Bruno's intellectual descent from Pythagoras is traced to Signor Levi's satisfaction. Further, Bruno's life is divided into three periods: the first of quiet preparation, the second of fervent preaching of the new philosophy to all Europe, the third of persecution and violent death. What more is necessary to convict the Papacy of impious obscurantism, and to prove to united Italy that she can only fulfil her destiny by ridding herself of the shackles of the Roman See, and entering on a new career, which Signor Levi is prepared to explain by putting a liberal interpretation on the utterances of Giordano Bruno?

It must be admitted that Bruno lends himself admirably to Signor Levi's purpose. He has the one great requisite for the position of a prophet, that he can be interpreted in divers ways. To Signor Levi he is the embodiment of all that is best in modern thought, and, like a seer, set forth beforehand the highest truths to which the discoveries of science could lead. Bruno's two great principles, he says, were (1) that the divine was not so much outside ourselves as in ourselves; (2) that life is one, and man is bound not only to his fellow men, but to nature. These principles he finds to be the two great principles on which modern life is founded, and so he concludes that Bruno is the prophet of the newest dispensation. It is well to quote his own words:—

"The great religious and social manifestations which developed in the modern world, and still dominate men's minds, proceed from three names, three ideas, three sacrifices.....Socrates made philosophy descend from heaven to earth. Jesus, by the power of faith, by the chain of love, united man to his fellow, the individual to humanity, humanity to God. Giordano Bruno, by the power of thought and far-seeing enthusiasm, reveals or renews the slumbering forces of thought, brings the knowledge of cosmological laws, raises and leads back earth to heaven, composes in one sublime unity nature with God, man with the universe, harmonizes religion with science, human morality with universal laws, and substitutes for unreflecting faith evidence and science."

Signor Levi presumably knows his own business. If he is more likely to get the Italians to listen to these grand conclusions of "modern thought" by showing that they were all settled by an Italian prophet nearly three centuries ago, no doubt he is justified in using his prophet to the utmost. But it is difficult to see why we in England—who are not oppressed by the shackles of the Papacy, and who are proud of thinking for ourselves—should need the justification of an Italian forerunner of Locke, and Hume, and Darwin. Yet Miss Williams seems to have absorbed all Signor Levi's ideas with perfect good faith. She declares in the preface that she has been for two years engaged in her translation of 'Gli Eroi Furori'; but her "Introduction" shows no signs that she has read anything about Bruno save the work of Signor Levi, and she has faithfully copied his style, as the following passage shows:—

"In the midst of social cataclysms and revolutions humanity has one guiding star, a beacon

which shows its light above the storms and tempests, a mystical thread running through the labyrinth of history—the religion of philosophy and of thought. The vulgar creeds would not, and have not dared to reveal the Truth in its purity and essence. They covered it with veils and allegories, with myths and mysteries, which they called sacred: they enshrouded thought with a double veil, and called it Revelation."

Nay, Miss Williams outdoes her master and becomes ludicrous in her baldness. Thus she writes:—

"In place of the so-called Christian perfections (resignation, devotion, and ignorance) Bruno would put intelligence and the progress of the intellect in the world of physics, metaphysics, and morals; the true aim being illumination, the true morality the practice of justice, the true redemption the liberation of the soul from error, its elevation and union with God upon the wings of thought."

This was doubly bewildering: first, as a catalogue of Christian perfections (but then they were only so-called *Christian*, and this may mean anything); secondly, there is no opposition between resignation and devotion and intelligence and the progress of the intellect. But we discovered that all this came from an attempt to condense a passage of Signor Levi, which Miss Williams has mangled and mutilated in a deplorable manner without giving her reader the least intimation that it was borrowed from another writer. Here is Signor Levi:—

"Alle così dette perfezioni cristiane, cioè la rassegnazione, la pia divozione, la santa ignoranza, il Brunismo vuol contraporre l'intelligenza, il processo dell'intelligenza attraverso il mondo fisico, metafisico, e morale, vera meta l'essere illuminato, vera morale l'essere giusto, vera redenzione la liberazione dell'anima dagli errori e beatitudine la elevazione ed unione con Dio, sulle ali del pensiero."

The translation of 'Gli Eroi Furori' is an interesting experiment, but it can scarcely be pronounced successful. The work is written in the form of dialogues, and each dialogue is concerned with the exposition of several sonnets. The general effect is that of Dante's 'Vita Nuova' thrown into the form of a Platonic dialogue. Such a form is scarcely happy in itself, and it is ill suited for translation. Miss Williams has not attempted to give a poetical rendering of the sonnets: they are literally translated line for line. This fact alone destroys the artistic form of the work, of which the general subject is the heroic raptures of the soul that is incited by the sight of beauty to rise to truth and realize its infinity and eternity. It is a fine sample of Renaissance Platonism, substituting for the restraint of Dante a fervour, a dash, and a force of aspiration which are more suggestive of the sixteenth than of the nineteenth century. However, Miss Williams agrees with Signor Levi in discovering in this work the foundation of modern psychology and modern ethics. It is so refreshing to find any one who has a system of psychology or of ethics that it is impossible to find fault with Miss Williams for picking one up from any quarter. It may be doubted, however, whether any one who was not acquainted with Signor Levi's perverted commentary would find in Miss Williams's translation the same amount of comfort as 'Gli Eroi Furori' seems to have afforded to Miss Williams herself.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Saddle and Sabre. By Hawley Smart. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

A Breton Maiden. By a French Lady. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Gilbert Freethorne's Heritage: a Romance of Clerical Life. By W. C. Alvary. 2 vols. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

Dominic Penterne. By Godfrey Burchett. (Vizetelly & Co.)

The Hundredth Man. By F. R. Stockton. (Sampson Low & Co.)

'SADDLE AND SABRE' is a capital specimen of the rattling hunting and military novel. This branch of literature, which, *a priori*, would seem to be without restraint of any kind, turns out on examination to be governed by narrow rules, and to offer singularly little variety. Capt. Hawley Smart, however, does his runs, his racing, his fighting with dacoits and with duns, and all the rest of it, with much spirit; and if his people are all familiar characters, they are at least old friends who enjoy the best of spirits, and who are, therefore, by no means unpleasant to meet again. The author always preserves a thoroughly healthy tone: a blackguard in his hands remains a blackguard, and a vindictive, spiteful woman has no more success than she deserves. Capt. Hawley Smart, therefore, does a real service by supplying a sort of book (readable by those who would read little else) which is vigorous and manly throughout.

In 'A Breton Maiden' the tale of the Great Revolution, as it affected the Breton peasants and their lords and masters, is told in what—though there is, of course, no lack of painfulness—is on the whole a pleasing and an interesting manner. There is a good deal that is human and simple, with less padding and grandiloquent writing than is natural to the common historical novel. The author has done wisely in confining the action of her story to one particular place, and in shunning Paris and direct contact with the greater and better-known events of the drama. Her knowledge of the time is sufficient to keep her clear of manifest errors, and, while she is by no means "steeped in the literature of her subject," or innocent of unassimilated history books, her manner is often the reverse of tedious. Her characters and incidents are interestingly and simply unfolded, and, instead of being merely a peg for history and local colour, are the backbone of her story. The Breton maiden herself is a nice, natural, and rather modern young creature, and one has some sympathy with her three lovers, who are not without individuality. Finally, there are some touching scenes, and a good enough suggestion of the "general sentiment" of wild Brittany and its people.

Without disputing Mr. Alvary's contention that he has not endeavoured to make ordinary life appear to be anything else than it really is, his critics may fairly assert that he has given a wholly original picture of the manners and conversation of those extremely aristocratic circles in which so much of the action is passed. The reader cannot fail to be impressed by the atmosphere of mingled affability and grandeur which pervades the house of Silverdale. Lord Silverdale has a son who is also Lord

Silverdale or "the young lord," but is "by courtesy" designated the Hon. Horatio Silverdale. This young gentleman is indifferently addressed as "my lord," "my lord Horatio," "Silverdale," and—in moments of expansion—"Horatio" by his friend the blacksmith's son. One episode relating to the festivities organized on the occasion of the coming of age of this bearer of many titles is worth quoting. Several lords and ladies and dukes and duchesses had accepted invitations. But the Silverdale larders were inadequately stocked. Accordingly Horatio "strolled out quite gleefully and loaded his repeating rifle, preparing for the first chance of the game which was so plentiful, and ere long he had 'bagged' some splendid birds for the morrow's festivities." Passing over other innocent vagaries of this noble youth, we read in a later chapter how one of the leading characters of the story "indulged in a refreshing ablution, enjoyed a lonely but luxuriant repast, and shortly before eight o'clock set out for the lecture on prophecy." Beyond the variations on the use of the courtesy title mentioned above, the harmless eccentricities of the Silverdale family, and some very dubious grammar, 'Gilbert Freethorne's Heritage' is not particularly striking.

The material of 'Dominic Penterne' is better fitted for melodrama than for fiction. In many places it is dramatically treated. At once vivid and vague, uncertain, yet striking in action and effect, it keeps the reader's curiosity going to the end. With all its faults of hurry and inadequacy, the book produces a certain impression of power. Had it been more sustained, better defined and focussed, and less of a series of rapid pictures, the extraordinary mental phases revealed in some of its personages would assuredly have been felt to some purpose. As it is, its peculiarities of thought and diction, and a certain want of sequence and logic, are almost enough to induce the belief in a lack of mental balance in the writer. With this, too, there are turns of phrase which sometimes suggest a poor translation from the French.

At the commencement of Mr. Stockton's story the hero

"was engaged in the study of a character, or, it might be better said, in the search for a character. It had come to him, in the course of his reading and thought, that in every hundred books on a kindred subject, in every hundred crimes of a similar kind, in every hundred events of a like nature, and in every hundred men who may come within one's cognizance, there is one book, crime, circumstance, or man, which stands up above and distinct from the rest, pre-eminent in the fact that no one of the others is or could have been like it."

The hero, it appears, had nothing better to do than to occupy himself in the ridiculous search for his hundredth man. With such a foundation one cannot expect very much, and the book proves to be not merely disappointing, but unusually tedious. The hero, who ultimately turns out to be his own hundredth man, devotes himself to the study of a lively and learned young lady, and finding that she is engaged to a man who is not worthy of such a paragon, he makes a kind of disinterested love to her, and succeeds in having the engagement broken off. Then he helps to get her married to somebody else. The whole pro-

cess is not carried out without some pain to the hero, and he is forced to admit on the last page that he "could have loved" the girl himself; but what was the object gained or aimed at by his absurd conduct is not explained. To judge, however, by other minor American novels, one would think that his studies were not at all uncommon; according to a certain class of writers it is the whole duty of young men who are well educated and well off to analyze the emotions and characters of refined young ladies, and it is, perhaps, just possible that Mr. Stockton's novel is a sort of satire. The rest of his material is supplied by the history of a restaurant. This is the funny part of the book, and one can only be surprised that so good a judge of good fun as the author of 'Rudder Grange' should have been content to furnish so inferior an article as the wearisome comicality of 'The Hundredth Man.'

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

The Plays of Shakspeare.—The Merchant of Venice. Edited by H. C. Beeching. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Beeching's edition of 'The Merchant of Venice' is a scholarly production, well fitted for the use of students. For completeness and general excellence it deserves to rank among the best. Everything that the student can want in the way of explanation and information is well supplied. The introduction describes the origin and structure of the play. In the notes an ample, if not more than sufficient store of explanatory and illustrative matter is to be found. A glossary gives the etymology and signification of words in accordance with the latest authorities. The scansion of Shakspeare is the subject of one appendix, and usury of another.

Exercises for translating German into English and English into German, with Vocabulary for Both. By C. Schlomka, M.A., Ph.D. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)—The first part of this work consists of short unconnected sentences in English and German, the second of short prose passages in both languages, and the third of German poetry. Interesting and amusing anecdotes and short stories form the second part, which must be pleasant reading both on account of the matter and the simplicity of the German. It is intended that the German passages should furnish material for conversation in that language, and that the shorter pieces should be committed to memory, as also the popular songs and short poems in the third part. The book so used will be found of great service.

Tales from History (Historische Erzählungen). By Dr. F. Hoffmann. Edited with Notes by H. S. Beresford-Webb. (Rivingtons.)—These "Tales" might more appropriately be called passages or portions of history. There are four of them, bearing the titles 'Conradin of Suabia,' 'The End of Charles the Bold,' 'The Execution of Louis XVI. and his Queen,' and 'The Franco-German War (1870-1871).' All are written in easy, smoothly flowing German, and a highly effective style of narration. The last two, relating to more recent and better-known events, possess more interest for ordinary readers. The last of all is both the longest and most important. It is admirable for distinctness of arrangement, clearness of statement, and graphic power of description. The strategical movements, the various battles, and their relative importance are set in the clearest light, and told with great animation, and yet with no attempt at sensational effect. It is a German account of the war, but it is written with no undue exultation or asperity of tone. The notes, which are at once explanatory and grammatical, furnish all the assistance that can be required. The usefulness of the book is increased by an index to the notes.

The Works of Schiller.—*Maria Stuart.* Edited by J. L. Bevir, M.A. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Bevir pays great attention to grammatical construction, explains the text, and illustrates it by quotations from other authors. He also gives sufficient historical information to render allusions intelligible. His renderings are not always the best that could be given, nor are his interpretations always unquestionable or his quotations always apt. Some of them presuppose a larger acquaintance with literature than can be expected of readers at school.

The Cyropaedia of Xenophon. Books I. and II. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. H. A. Holden, LL.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The most serious fault to be found with this elaborate edition is its inordinate size. For less than 84 pages of text we have 68 pages of introductory matter and 292 pages of notes. References are given to four Greek grammars at least, and to the same number of works on Greek syntax. There are some curious slips in the first two pages, which suggest that Dr. Holden has overwhelmed himself with the literature of his subject. In the introduction to chap. i. Xenophon is said to "have witnessed" many revolutions, instead of "having reflected on" them. Then a difficulty is made of the non-democratic forms of government being placed in the order in which they first presented themselves in Greek history, namely, monarchy, oligarchy, and tyranny. Lastly, *βασιλεύοντες ὡς σοφοί*, κ. τ. λ., is deprived of all point by being rendered "They are looked up to with respect as.....wise." Xenophon's argument is that if, indeed, any tyrants do retain their power for ever so short a time, "they are objects of wonder as having proved themselves at once clever and lucky men." On I. iii. 8, *ὡς ἂν ἐνδοίκεν*, we find the vulgar "so as" instead of "so that they may put it into the hand." It is surely time to give up the notion that the optative with *ἂν* after an indicative in the protasis (in the case of a particular supposition) involves "an implied protasis in the optative" (II. i. 8, l. 75). In such cases the apodosis expresses a result of the fulfilment of the condition, which result is regarded not as certain, but as possible or probable. It is, however, easier to select specimens of Dr. Holden's few shortcomings than to illustrate the various excellences of this exhaustive performance, so we shall content ourselves with saying that the work is worthy of the editor's well-earned reputation for scholarship and industry.

Clarendon Press Series.—*Selections from Tibullus and Propertius.* With Introduction and Notes by George Gilbert Ramsay, M.A., LL.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—We may apply to Prof. Ramsay's book the phrase "delightful selection" by which he has designated Prof. Postgate's 'Propertius,' which overlaps the present selection in rather less than half the specimens of that author. Prof. Ramsay has been guided in his choice by considerations of historical interest and literary merit, and also by a resolution to omit "that which is repugnant to modern notions." The inductive matter leaves little to be desired, while the commentary is admirable. We cannot quite understand what construction is assumed for "proavo Achille," Prop., iv. 11, 40, where the explanation is "I appeal to Perseus too, him that boasted all the bravery of his ancestor Achilles; and him too who broke down thy house, Perseus, for all thy boasts in thine ancestor, Achilles." As we learn from 'Æn.' vi. 838-40 that L. Æmilius Paulus was regarded as the avenger of Troy, it is possible that "proavo Achille" is the ablative absolute, and gives the reason for the ruin of the house of Perses, whom, by the way, Prof. Ramsay calls "Perseus." Surely "acceptas comas," just above, refers to the phrase "capere crines" of the arrangement of a bride's hair; cf. Plaut., 'Mostell.' i. 3, 69, *capitulos crines*—"you

must marry." Prof. Ramsay is obviously right in explaining "de capite tuo"—*de te*, iii. 74, and "Nil tibi sit," iii. 4, 41, "let it be nought in thine eyes." In brief, the notes are thoroughly thoughtful, and, without being oppressive, give evidence of wide and deep erudition. It is to be regretted that our editor's labours have not extended over all the works of the poets whom he has proved himself so well able to interpret.

Moffatt's Handbooks for Students.—*Julius Cæsar.* (Moffatt & Paige.)—The author has here done what every good teacher in reading a Shakespeare play with pupils for examination must do: he has collated the results of critical scholarship from all trustworthy sources, and has methodized them concisely. Though essentially a student's book, written for examination purposes, and written with a completeness and unity of design which make its practical value as a teacher's aid, this handbook is not merely a "crambook," but exhibits throughout, in its annotations and selections and criticisms, the marks of good literary taste and judgment. It is the third volume of a Shakespeare series.

A New French Grammar: Syntax. By E. Pellissier. (Rivingtons.)—M. Pellissier has drawn up a detailed statement of the principal facts of French syntax, and his publishers have done their best to aid him by clear printing. We cannot always accept M. Pellissier's classification. Under the same heading, for instance, he puts such phrases as "Un livre relié" and "Elles paraissaient émuës," while he places in a separate paragraph "Les Romains furent vaincus." Yet it is obvious that between his first two examples there is no connexion, while the principle underlying his second is the same as that of his third example. In his treatment of the tenses M. Pellissier should have referred to the Latin verb, so as to teach boys the unknown by the aid of what they already know.

L'Avare. Edited by A. H. Gosset. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Gosset, who has made a name for himself by his excellent treatise on French versification, has here produced an excellent little edition of 'L'Avare.' His notes are extremely judicious and singularly complete. Seldom is anything unnoticed that might with advantage be commented upon. Perhaps the use of "ce n'est que" for "ce ne sont que" early in the first scene might have been pointed out. The remarks on "prétendre que" in scene iv. of the same act are rather curt, but a competent teacher can easily expand them. A note might have been given to "si vous auriez de la répugnance" in Act III. sc. vii. But these are small matters. The edition is an excellent piece of work, full of care and knowledge.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Voyage and Travayle of Sir John Maundeville, Knight. Edited, annotated, and illustrated in Facsimile by John Ashton. (Pickering & Chatto.)—Mr. Ashton's name might possibly have been looked for in connexion with the Mandeville of the 'Fable of the Bees,' but scarcely with him of the 'Travels.' In entering upon a new subject without taking pains to acquaint himself with its elements he has wantonly exposed himself to ridicule. In his introduction he shows that he has never even heard of the elaborate criticism of Col. Yule and Mr. E. B. Nicholson, by which the "English knight" was finally banished to the region of myth. Mr. Ashton's text is, if possible, worse than his preface. He complains of Mr. Halliwell-Phillips (whom, by the way, he calls Mr. Halliwell), because his edition of the English version is too "rude" in language, i.e., because it is faithful to the manuscript from which it is taken; and also of Bohn's and Nimmo's reprints, because they are "clothed in modern English." Mr. Ashton, therefore, takes a 1568 "reprint of Pynson's unique edition..... from which it varies very slightly except in the modernizing of the language, which is rather an

advantage; and which [sic], by means of the copious foot-notes I have made, will, I hope, be easily read by anybody." In other words, he prints a text which is not the original and yet which is sufficiently archaic to require glossarial notes—a text, in fact, which has the "old-world flavour" required by the market. It is of no consequence to Mr. Ashton that this version presents a vast lacuna in the middle, of which its author made nonsense, and the editor now makes greater nonsense still, simply because he is ignorant of the simplest facts in the criticism of his book. Add to this that the notes explain (not always correctly) the commonest words which are familiar to every one from the English Bible; that when they identify geographical names they are mostly in error, often ludicrously so; and that when they involve reference to a foreign language they expose piteously the joints in the editor's harness; and the conclusion is not far off that the book is a worthless production, which not all its virtues of typography, not even the old cuts (which are generally well reproduced), can save from the expurgatory index of all who care for literature. The note in which Mr. Ashton brings "Scripture proofs" to show that Mandeville is wrong in connecting the Epistle to the Colossians with the Colossus of Rhodes is too amusing to pass without mention.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS send us *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*. Sir Bernard has had numerous additions to make to the Jubilee issue of his stately volume. We heartily congratulate him on having published his fiftieth edition, and we trust he may live to produce many more.

THE cheap and useful *Railway Diary* of Messrs. McCorquodale is on our table; so is the *Cosmopolitan Masonic Pocket-Book* (Kenning), a little volume very useful to Masons.—*The London Diocese Book*, published by Messrs. Griffith & Farran, is a handy book containing much information; but why is a prospectus of St. David's College, Lampeter, thrust into the middle of it?

WE have to thank Mr. Petherick for his valuable contribution to bibliography in his new periodical the *Torch*, on an excellent plan, well executed, and also in size and type just what it should be.

MESSRS. BENTLEY have begun their new periodical *Men and Women of the Day* with three capital portraits in permanent photography that are likely to please the public. The notice of Miss Mary Anderson is an unrestrained eulogy. It will gratify her admirers, however much it may astonish judges of acting.

WE have on our table *A Glance at Historical Documents relating to the Church of Saint Mark in Venice*, by W. Scott (Venice, F. Ongania).—*Verner's Law in Italy*, by R. Seymour Conway, with a Dialect Map of Italy by E. Heawood (Trübner).—*Statutes of Practical Utility passed in the Session of 1887*, with Notes by J. M. Lely, Vol. II. Part II. (Sweet & Sons).—*The Land Question and a Land Bill, with Special Reference to Wales*, by R. A. Jones (Wrexham, Hughes & Son).—*The Ninth Book of Virgil's Æneid*, with a Vocabulary by J. T. White (Longmans).—*A Key to First Lessons in Bookkeeping*, by J. Thornton (Macmillan).—*The Catholic Family Annual for 1888* (Burns & Oates).—*Juan and Juanita*, by F. C. Baylor (Boston, U.S., Ticknor).—*A Strange Exhibition*, by E. C. Rickards (J. Hogg).—*The Mystery of a Hansom Cab*, by F. W. Hume (The Hansom Cab Publishing Company).—*Amnon: Prince and Peasant*, by F. Jaffe (Simpkin).—*The Bairns' Annual*, edited by Alice Corkran (Field & Tuer).—*Diprose's Annual for 1888* (Diprose & Bateman).—*The Photographic Jubilee Christmas Annual, 1888*, edited by J. H. Ford (Pitman).—*A Study in Scarlet*, by A. C. Doyle (Ward & Lock).—*Deborah Dent and her Donkey* (Field & Tuer).—*The Adviser*, Volume 1887 (Houlston).—*The Royal Year*, compiled by the Rev. C. Bullock ('Home Words' Office).—*The Blind*

Brother, by H. Greene (Warne),—*More T Leaves*, by E. F. Turner (Smith & Elder),—*Sonnets and other Poems*, by W. G. Griffith (Digby & Long),—*Sakontala; or, the Lost King, an Indian Drama*, by Sir Monier Monier-Williams, K.C.I.E. (Murray),—*Vaulin, and other Verses*, by J. C. Grant (E. W. Allen),—*and Poems for Little People and those of Larger Growth*, by J. R. Eastwood (Simpkin).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Pearson's (K.) *Ethics of Free Thought*, 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Robert's (A.) *Greek the Language of Christ and His Apostles*, 8vo. 18/6 cl.
Young's (R. N.) *Sermons and Addresses*, chiefly Official, 5/6 cl.

Law.

Articles of the International Copyright Union, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Chalmers and Hough's *Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, &c.*, with Notes and Index, 8vo. 2/6 bds.

Poetry.

Barnes's (G. A.) *George and Joseph, Maud of Ditchling, and other Poems*, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Goldsmith's (O.) *Traveller and Deserted Village*, edited by R. Barrett, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Nesbit (E.) and Brooke's (C.) *Easter-tide, Poems*, sm. 4to. 2/6 cl.
Ross's (J.) *The Wind, and Six Sonnets*, sm. 4to. 2/6 cl.

Philosophy.

Drought's (E. D.) *Student's Manual of Psychology*, 4/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Peach's (R. E. M.) *Bath, Old and New*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Geography and Travel.

Doughty's (C. M.) *Travels in Arabia Deserta*, 2 vols. 8vo. 63/6 cl.

Philology.

Benedix's (R.) *Doctor Wespe, Lustspiel in Fünf Aufzügen*, edited by K. Breul, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Platonis *Crito*, with Introduction, &c., by J. Adam, 2/6 cl.

Science.

Bryant's (T.) *Diseases of the Breast*, 12mo. 9/6 cl.
Gray (J. Y.) and Lowson's (G.) *Elements of Graphical Arithmetic and Graphical Statics*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Kunhardt's (C. F.) *Steam Yachts and Launches, their Machinery and Management*, 8vo. 18/6 cl.
Robertson's (J. McG.) *Elementary Text-Book of Physiology*, 12mo. 4/6 cl.

Stewart (B.) and Gee's (W. W. H.) *Practical Physics for Schools: Vol. I, Electricity and Magnetism*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

General Literature.

Berrington's (B. S.) *The Fortunes of Albert Travers*, 6/6 cl.
Besant and Rice's *The Monks of Theleme*, Library Edition, 6/6 cl.
Cairnes's (J. E.) *The Character and Logical Method of Political Economy*, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Conway's (Hugh) *Bound Together*, cheaper edition, 2/6 bds.
Countess Irene, by Author 'Lauterdale', 3 vols. 25/6 cl.
Olipbant's (Mrs.) *The Second Son*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Radcliffe's (C. B.) *Behind the Tides*, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Roe's (Mrs. H.) *Whose Wife?* cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Staunton's (W.) *Episodes in Clerical and Parish Life*, 4/6 cl.
Tytler's (M. L.) *Lost Identities*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Wood's (Mrs. H.) *East Lynne*, cheaper edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Heuzey (M.) : *Un Palais Chaldéen*, 3fr. 50.
Karabacek (J.) : *Das Arabische Papier, eine Historisch-Antiquar. Untersuchung*, 6m.
Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique à Oaire, 60fr.
Molnir (E.) : *La Céramique Italienne au Quinzième Siècle*, 3fr. 50.
Reinach (T.) : *Les Monnaies Juives*, 2fr. 50.

Drama.

Soubies (A.) : *Une Première par Jour*, 5fr.

History and Biography.

Briefwechsel zwischen H. L. Martensen u. J. A. Dorner, 1859-1881, 2 vols. 12m.
Briefwechsel zwischen Wagner u. Liszt, 2 vols. 12m.
Dumas (Col.) : *Le Commandant Guzman*, 6fr.
Gravière (J. de la) : *La Guerre de Chypre et la Bataille de Lepante*, 2 vols. 8fr.
Mommesen (T.) : *Römisches Staatsrecht*, Vol. 2, Part 2, 9m.
Sonny (A.) : *De Massiliensium Rebus*, 2m. 80.
Spillmann (J.) : *Die Englischen Martyrer unter Elisabeth*, 4m. 20.

Bibliography.

Le Petit (J.) : *Bibliographie des Editions Originales d'Ecrivains Français du XV. au XVIII. Siècle*, 38fr.

Philology.

Ahlwardt (W.) : *Verzeichniss der Glaser'schen Sammlung Arabischer Handschriften*, 1m. 20.
Chiesonard (P. L.) : *Bulgarische Grammatik*, 4m. 20.
Hirschfeld (H.) : *Das Buch Al-Chazari d. Abd-l-Hasan Jehuda Halevi*, Part 2, 10m.
Merx (A.) : *Chrestomathia Targumica*, 7m. 50.
Meusel (H.) : *Lexicon Caesarianum*, Parts 9 and 10, 4m. 80.

Science.

Selenka (E.) : *Die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Thiere*, Div. 4, Part 2, 16m.

General Literature.

Delpit (A.) : *Thérésine*, 3fr. 50.
Kekula (R.) : *Deutscher Hochschulen-Almanach*, 12m.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE TEACHERS' GUILD.

THE Teachers' Guild is a new and comparatively insignificant body, yet it has undertaken a work which, if not accomplished by private

enterprise, must before long engage the attention of Parliament—the co-ordination of English education; and though it can as yet point to few positive results, it seems to be moving in the right direction, and making its influence felt not only by teachers, but by governing bodies of schools, legislators, and the general public. Incorporated in 1885, it already numbers over 2,500 members. Briefly, its objects are (1) to form a body which shall represent all grades of teachers, and which shall be able to speak with knowledge and authority on all matters of education; (2) to obtain for the whole body of teachers the status of a learned profession; (3) to encourage and assist the provision among teachers for sickness and old age. The elementary teachers have their Union, middle-class teachers are well represented by the College of Preceptors, but the Teachers' Guild is the only organization that professes to include all teachers without distinction of rank or sex. Though since its foundation in 1883 the Guild has held its annual meetings at the Mansion House, the gatherings on Friday and Saturday of last week were the first general conference of its members. The proceedings of the first day were mainly concerned with the business of internal organization, and the second day was partly occupied with the discussion of time-tables and other matters too esoteric and technical for our columns. All we can here attempt is to glance at two or three of the questions mooted which concern laymen no less than teachers, and to indicate our own views without pretending to state or sift the arguments of the various speakers. Among these there were few distinguished names, and it was possibly owing to this absence of celebrities that there was less nonsense talked than is usual at an educational meeting.

On the question of registration two important facts were elicited, partly at the meeting, partly by a *plébiscite* previously taken by the Council: first, that teachers are unanimously in favour of a compulsory registration Bill (i.e., one drawn on the same lines as the Medical Acts); secondly, that there is a preponderating majority in favour of including elementary teachers in the register. The only valid argument against their admission, viz., that they would be subject to two conflicting authorities, the Registration Council and the Education Department, would be met by the creation of a Minister of Education. As to the qualifications for admission opinions naturally differed, but it seems obvious that a Bill like the Playfair Bill, which does not insist (after certain years of grace) on a professional test, is hardly worth fighting for.

Dr. Wormell has had more practical experience of commercial education than any other man in England, and his views on this topic of the day deserve serious attention. The London Chamber of Commerce have done good work in collecting information and making known to the scholastic world the educational needs and requirements of merchants and men of business, but their conclusions are lame and inadequate. They ask for examinations, and the universities have given them a commercial certificate, but, as Dr. Wormell hinted, sent leanness withal into their souls. They would reap without sowing. What the country really wants is the establishment by the hundred of schools modelled after Dr. Wormell's Cowper Street schools—schools where modern languages shall take the place of Latin and Greek, and where the sciences which underlie the art of business shall be taught in such a way as to combine mental discipline and a preparation for the office and the warehouse. One suggestion of Dr. Wormell's we would specially emphasize, in the hope that the London Chamber of Commerce will set to work at once to carry it out—the foundation of a Mercantile Institute. It is no less needed than a Technical Institute, as a link between the work of the schoolmaster and the work of the merchant. Merchants can tell

what results they look for in their clerks and travellers, but they cannot tell how these results may best be obtained, nor can the present race of schoolmasters. To do this specialists must be created.

Mr. Colbeck's views on the teaching of modern languages are pretty well known from his Cambridge lectures published by the University Press, and most public-school masters have profited by his hints on translation lessons and composition. Mr. Widgey, who carried off the rhetorical honours of the meeting, went deeper into the philosophy of the subject, and, pursuing the same line of thought as Prof. Seeley in his recent address to the French professors, vindicated the claim of modern languages, including English, to a higher rank than the classics, not only as literatures, but as instruments of culture. For ourselves we should be content to claim for them an equal rank, and to point out the absurdity of leaving sixteen hours a week to classics (as an eminent man of science proposed the other day), and then expecting the modern language master to impart both scholarship and colloquial glibness in the four or five hours allotted to him out of the remaining sixteen.

THE WOES OF AUTHORS.

THE editor of the *Lichfield Mercury* writes from Lichfield as follows:—

"On the 8th of December last I posted in Liverpool to a newspaper in Boston, Lincolnshire, a parcel of MSS. of a Christmas story. The parcel was accompanied by a letter advising my client of the fact. Some days after—I believe on the 12th—I received a letter from Boston stating that the MSS. had not yet arrived. Knowing that time was of the first importance (the story being intended for the Christmas issue of the paper), I immediately went to the head office (Low Hill, Liverpool), acquainted the postmaster there of the fact, and was given a printed form to fill up setting forth the fullest particulars. On the 14th and 23rd of December I received formal intimations, from Liverpool and London respectively, to the effect that the missing parcel of MSS. could not be traced. On Friday last, the 6th inst., I was considerably surprised, and hardly gratified, I need scarcely add, when the miscarried packet was placed in my hands here with the words stamped on it 'Missent to Boston, Massachusetts.' In my letters of reply to the communications I received from the chief authorities I never for a moment wavered in my recollection of having written 'Boston, Lincolnshire,' on the wrapper in the first instance. I enclose the wrapper, which happily verifies my recollection and confirms my statement, and conclude by asking your readers, who may be placed in the same circumstances any time,—What redress has an author in view of the facts above enumerated? The miscarriage of this MS. means much more than appears on the surface; for it was my intention, as I have done before, to have obtained one hundred or more proofs, to forward to an equal number of papers in the provinces."

COLERIDGE'S OPIUM-EATING.

THE Rev. R. P. Graves writes:—

"It may seem rather late to revert to the review in the *Athenæum* of November 19th of the 'Coleridge Letters,' but feeling deeply indebted to Coleridge, and believing in his general truthfulness, I cannot but bring forward a fact which supports the reference to severe illness of nine years' earlier date made by him in his letter to Sir George Beaumont of September 22nd, 1803. When neighbour of Mr. Wordsworth in 1835 and following years, I had often the advantage of conversing with him, and I distinctly remember his stating, not as a matter of controversy, that it was Coleridge's bodily pains which led to his recourse to opium, and his giving as proof of the severity of those pains that when they walked together in *Somersetshire* he had seen him 'throw himself down on the ground and writhe like a worm' from a sudden access of his inward torment. This must have referred to a time at least five years antecedent to the above date, and confirms the view that his malady (originating, perhaps, in the rheumatic fever of his schooldays) had become early a chronic infirmity. The facts stated by Mr. Traill in his 'Life,' and by Mr. Leslie Stephen in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' seem to me to lend this view abundant corroboration, and they may be welcomed as harmonizing with the ingenious,

unreserved self-revealingness which, certainly up to 1803, distinguished his character."

Our correspondent's anecdote is interesting, but it refers to the years 1797-8, and has little, if any, bearing on the probability of the alleged gouty attack in 1794. No other evidence has come to light to show that Coleridge had ever suspected gout to be in his system until 1801; and there is a mass of evidence, printed and unprinted, which goes to show that he had no serious illness, and, indeed, that he enjoyed good general health, between 1792 and 1801, when, probably, opium-eating began to be a regular habit.

'THE LOVING BALLAD OF LORD BATEMAN.'

IN 1839 a little volume was published, the title-page of which reads as follows:—

"The | Loving Ballad | of | Lord Bateman. | Illustrated by | George Cruikshank. | London : | Charles Tilt, Fleet Street ; | And Mustapha Syried, Constantinople. | MDCCCXXXIX."

About the illustrations there neither was nor is any mystery. They were excellent examples of the great George Cruikshank's best work, and it is probably on their account that such few copies of the original issue as still exist have been preserved. That Cruikshank was not the author or editor is stated in the preface, which gives no hint as to the identity of his collaborator. It has, however, for some time been known that there were matters connected with the authorship of the preface and notes which precede and follow the ballad, and probably even with this version of the ballad itself, which call for the attention and respect of book-lovers. The literary part of the work has, in fact, been ascribed to each of the two greatest novelists of our time, Wm. Makepeace Thackeray and Charles Dickens!

It seems strange that there should be any question as to which of these great writers took part in the production of Cruikshank's version of the ballad; but so it is. The various stories are told in Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's 'Life of George Cruikshank,' and may be thus summarized. Mr. Walter Hamilton says that Cruikshank sang the ballad at a dinner of the Antiquarian Society at which both Dickens and Thackeray were present; that Thackeray said, "I should like to print that ballad with illustrations," but Cruikshank objected, saying that he was going to illustrate it himself. Mr. Hamilton further says that Dickens furnished humorous notes to Cruikshank's version, but he rather spoils the value of his remarks by adding that the original ballad was much longer, and was not comic in any respect. On the same side Cruikshank himself gives evidence, having frequently said that Dickens wrote the notes. On this testimony, which should be conclusive, one can only remark that Cruikshank's memory was notoriously at fault in many more important matters, and can hardly be relied upon here.

On the other side, Mr. Sala, after telling Cruikshank's version, rejects it, and says that Thackeray "in all probability 'revised and settled' the words, and made them fit for publication. Nobody but Thackeray could have written those lines about 'The Young Bride's Mother, who never before was heard to speak so free'; and in the 'Proud Young Porter' all Titmarshian students must recognize the embryo type of *James de la Pluche*."

Direct testimony being thus conflicting, we are driven to other sources for aid in arriving at a conclusion, and I will epitomize the arguments for each theory so far as they are known to me.

In favour of Dickens's claim it is urged that the preface and notes resemble in style and in spirit his work rather than Thackeray's; that Thackeray would never have misspelt *soubriquet* "soubriquet"; and that Cruikshank, having fallen out with Dickens, was not likely to credit him with work which he had not done. I reply to these arguments, and mention some in favour of the other theory, as follows. Some of the

notes, and the scheme and idea of all of them, greatly resemble the notes to Thackeray's poem 'Timbuctoo.' This will, I think, be acknowledged at once, as will the truth of the statement that when in the mood Thackeray was capable of the highest spirits and the most rollicking fun. Thackeray was careless about the correction of proof-sheets; and when we remember what errors crept into important works by him, we need not wonder at his omission in this case to notice and strike out a single letter, probably put in by the printers at the last moment.

While acknowledging the force of the argument that Cruikshank would not have cared to give undeserved credit to Dickens, I question whether he thought that much credit attached to the work of the mere editor of the ballad; and I would urge that it is not probable that so soon after the difference about the suppressed plate in 'Oliver Twist' Cruikshank would have asked Dickens, who was then in the first flush of his phenomenal success, to have done work of this kind for him. Indeed, so far as is known, Dickens and Cruikshank never worked together after the completion of 'Oliver Twist' in 1838. On the other hand, Thackeray, at the very time when this little volume appeared, was working with Cruikshank. The letterpress of Cruikshank's *Comic Almanacs* for 1839 and 1840 had been written entirely by Thackeray.

It will be seen, then, that in 1839 Dickens was a great and celebrated author, and his professional relations with Cruikshank had come to an end, while Thackeray was only slowly making a position for himself in the literary world, was working extensively with and for Cruikshank, and was doubtless on the best of terms with him. All these reasons seem to make it probable that Thackeray, not Dickens, wrote the preface and notes in question; but my strongest argument comes last.

There lies before me as I write a scrap-book containing, partly in Thackeray's own writing and partly roughly printed on common paper, 'The Famous History of Lord Bateman,' profusely illustrated by Thackeray himself. The ballad is the same, verse for verse, and almost line for line, as Cruikshank's version, but the lines in Thackeray's copy seldom rhyme. The principal variations in the Cruikshank version are such as result from a vulgarization of the spelling to suit the supposed character of the singer, and from the editor's vigorous attempts at making the second and fourth lines in each verse rhyme. One of these rhymes indeed, "Northumberlee" for Northumberland, immediately suggests a device of the author of 'Little Billee,' where "Madagascar" and "Amerikee" are written so as to rhyme with "see." Thackeray would not willingly have entered the lists as an illustrator against Cruikshank (it will be remembered that he refused to do so in his 'Comic Tales and Sketches'), and my suggestion is that Thackeray, like Cruikshank, may have been struck with the suitability for illustration of the ballad, and may have made his sketches before he knew that Cruikshank proposed to illustrate it, and that on becoming aware of this he put his own sketches on one side and helped his friend by supplying a preface and notes, and polishing up the verses. This is, of course, a theory only, and if no more positive evidence is forthcoming there will still be adherents to the theory of Dickens's connexion with the ballad. For my part, as the matter now stands, I shall include 'The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman' among Thackeray's works. CHAS. P. JOHNSON.

THE PEOPLE'S LECTURES SCHEME.

WE have received the following communication from the Secretary of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching:—

"The paragraph which appeared in your columns of January 14th on what is described as 'penny lectures in connexion with the Extension scheme' is

singularly inaccurate. The People's Lectures scheme, to which evidently the paragraph was intended to refer, was tried under the joint auspices of the Gilchrist Trustees and the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching last term. Ten courses of three lectures each were given at a number of large halls with remarkable success. Admission to all these lectures, except in the case of three of the smaller halls, was quite free. Town halls like those of Bermondsey and Shoreditch, holding about fifteen hundred people, were filled to overflowing with appreciative audiences. The total of attendances at all the lectures was over twenty thousand. There was no deficiency, for the whole cost of the experiment was met out of a special fund formed by contributions from the Gilchrist Trustees and a few members of the Council of the London Society. Indeed, so successfully and economically was the experiment carried through that a balance still remains in hand after meeting all expenses. If an appeal for funds has been made to students in any district it must have been made by the local committee to meet extra expenses incurred without our knowledge or authorization. The experiment has been in every way an unqualified success, and there is reason to hope that the work will be continued next winter, and that adequate funds will eventually be forthcoming to establish the scheme on a stable and lasting basis."

We learn from the report published just as we are going to press that the attendances were extremely large. Prof. Seeley had over five thousand attendances in Bethnal Green; Mr. Boys, in Bermondsey, over four thousand five hundred; Mr. Lant Carpenter, in Shoreditch, over four thousand; and Mr. Stopford Brooke fifteen hundred and fifty in the Strand. The audiences were much larger where a local committee, formed for the purpose, undertook to make the arrangements and canvassed the district than when the lectures were given in connexion with some existing institution. In two districts permanent centres have in consequence been formed in connexion with the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and from Prof. Seeley's lectures at Bethnal Green has resulted the establishment of a geological class at the Free Library.

Literary Gossip.

THE February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* will contain an important contribution by Mr. James Russell Lowell in the shape of a new poem five pages in length. The title is 'Endymion: a Mystical Comment on Titian's "Sacred and Profane Love."'

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER has promised to deliver next month, before the Society of Arts, a lecture on the present state of religion in India, with special reference to the discussion which has taken place in the *Times* on Islam and Christianity.

THE selections from the Ochertyre MSS. which Mr. Allardyce has prepared for Messrs. Blackwood will appear immediately. They are made up of chapters containing reminiscences, in a great measure personal, of Scottish lawyers, *literati*, and clergy. The second volume is mainly devoted to the country gentry, to topics connected with land and the land questions of last century, and to the Highlands. Mr. Ramsay of Ochertyre lived close to the Highland line, and was a witness of the break-up and extinction of feudalism in the Highlands. He foresaw the rise of many of the questions which have had to be discussed in our day regarding the Highland populations, and he seems to have anticipated Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of crofter colonies. His own experiences in dealing with tenancy questions and claims which in his day were only beginning to be mooted are detailed at length, and form one of the chapters in the

two volumes of 'Scotland and Scotsmen.' The book is said to be rich in anecdote and traits of social life in Scotland at the end of the last, and beginning of the present, century.

THE Ochtertyre MSS. are contained in ten bulky volumes, and, though well known in the last century to Mr. Ramsay's intimate friends, have for a long time lain neglected. On examination it was found impossible to publish them entire, and these volumes were selected from them. We believe Mr. Ramsay attached something like a malediction to any one who dared to tamper with his literary remains, from the consequences of which we trust the editor and Mr. Ramsay's present representative, Capt. Dundas, R.N., who has had the public spirit to allow a selection from them to be made, may escape evil consequences.

MR. RAMSAY himself is best remembered as the friend and counsellor of Robert Burns, and as one of those who early recognized the rising genius of Sir Walter Scott. He shares with George Constable and Clerk of Eldin the honour of having been the original of Monkbarons in 'The Antiquary,' and his habits, tastes, and genial old-fashioned simplicity were certainly those of Jonathan Oldbuck. He was bred to the Bar, but preferred the life of a country gentleman, gratifying his literary and antiquarian predilections, and obliging his friends by writing inscriptions and epitaphs for them in sometimes not very good Latin, specimens of which are given in the introductory memoir.

THE Senate of the University of St. Andrews has settled the terms on which the Gifford Lectureship is to be held. The lecturer is expected to deliver not fewer than twenty-five original lectures, and not more than two lectures each week. The Senate has invited candidates by advertisement. The election is likely to take place in March, but the lecturer will not enter on his duties till the session of 1888-89. The members of the Senate elect, and have the right to propose any one, even though he may not have applied; but as yet no name has been brought before the Senate. The income of the lecturer will be the interest of 13,500*l.* less expenses of advertising and making arrangements for the lectures. The subject, as most people know, is "natural theology in the widest sense of the term," and the lecturer is to "be subjected to no test of any kind," and "may be of any denomination whatever, or of no denomination at all." The lecturer holds his appointment for two years, but he may be reappointed for other two periods of two years each. No person can hold the lectureship longer than six years.

THE death is announced of Dr. G. R. Gammage, the author of the 'History of the Chartist Movement.' He died at Northampton, in his seventy-second year. He was closely associated with Mr. Gerald Massey and Mr. Ernest Jones in the journalistic literature of the Chartist movement.

THE February number of *Temple Bar*, to be published on January 27th, will contain contributions by Miss Fothergill, Mr. Hawley Smart, Mrs. Parr, Mr. W. E. Norris, Lady Jackson, Mr. Sartoris, and Mr. Trollope. Mr. Gladstone, Dr. W. H. Russell,

Dr. Walter C. Smith, and the Dean of Peterborough will be among the contributors to the next number of the *Contemporary*. The *Century* for February will contain the first of a series of articles on 'Ranch Life in the Far West,' by Theodore Roosevelt. The February part of *Art and Letters* will contain, among other articles, 'A Normalian,' by M. Jules Simon; 'Afloat,' by M. Guy de Maupassant; and 'The Red Gendarme,' by M. T. Gautier fils.

DR. FENNEL's arduous undertaking, 'The Stanford Dictionary,' is approaching publication. This will, we have every reason to believe, prove a highly important addition to lexicography, as, indeed, was to be expected from Dr. Fennell's eminence as a philologist. Some of the first sheets are before us, having eighty-two words in common with Dr. Murray's magnificent work; in the case of thirty-seven of them Dr. Fennell gives an earlier authority than any quoted for the word by Dr. Murray. For instance, he has got examples of *à fortiori* as early as 1588 and 1606, while the Oxford lexicographer has nothing before 1855; of *à la* in 1589, while Dr. Murray's earliest example is 1646; *à la mode beef* in 1675 and 1686, against 1753; *à priori* as an adverb, 1618, instead of 1834, and as an adjective, 1652 and 1674, against 1710. There are also numerous corrections of and improvements on the 'New English Dictionary.'

THE Rev. Cornelius Hallen, in his series of "London City Churches," proposes to issue the registers of St. Paul's Cathedral. The contents of these registers, although exceedingly interesting, are by no means bulky. Indeed, it is believed that one small volume will suffice for the whole.

MR. ESCOTT's friends will be glad to learn that he hopes to be back in London before very long to resume his literary work. He has, as was reported some time ago, and denied—apparently without authority—devoted his enforced repose to the composition of a political novel, which, we understand, is nearly ready for the press. The title of it is 'How he became Prime Minister.'

A NEW novel, called 'A Modern Brigand,' by the author of 'Miss Bayle's Romance,' will be published shortly. Episodes in the City of London at the present day as well as in Southern Europe will be set forth in it, and some of the personages in the world of art, as well as in that of finance, will be depicted. The reader will also be introduced to the German Chancellor in a new light.

IT is proposed to publish an English version of the 'Kalevala' from the German of Prof. Schiefner.

'A MEMOIR OF THE REV. G. M. MURPHY' (the originator of the well-known Lambeth Baths meetings for working men), by his sister, is announced by Mr. Stock.

MESSRS. DIGBY & LONG announce the republication in a volume of 'The Mystery of Askdale,' a sensational story by Miss Edith Heraud, for many years well known in the dramatic world. The story originally appeared as a serial.

THE first volume of the "Statesman's Series," announced by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., will be 'Beaconsfield,' by Mr. T. E. Kebbel, and will contain a preface by the

editor of the series, Mr. Lloyd C. Sanders. The volume will be ready about the end of January.

MR. THOMAS GREENWOOD, having written a work on Free Public Libraries, is now writing a similar volume on museums.

'THE MISS CRUSOES: a Story for Big and Little Children,' by an officer familiar both with sword and pen, illustrated by Mr. Hitchcock and Miss Lees, will very shortly be published.

WE regret to notice the death, on the 14th inst., at Cardiff, of Mr. David Duncan, founder and proprietor of the *Cardiff Times*, a weekly paper started in 1857; the *South Wales Daily News*, which dates from 1872; and the *South Wales Echo*, an evening half-penny paper begun in 1884. Mr. Duncan was born at Perth in 1823.

M. CARDUCCI, the "Poet of Satan," though he declined the professorship of Dante exegesis which it was lately proposed to create in the Roman University, has been delivering some lectures on Dante, which have excited much enthusiasm in Rome.

ON the 8th inst. Dr. Per Jakob Emanuelson, the author of the best Swedish version of Sophocles, died at Hellestad, of which parish he had been priest for the last forty-four years. Dr. Emanuelson, who was born in 1802, was Greek lecturer for some years in the University of Upsala, and afterwards professor at Gælle.

A RELIC of a gone-by generation has passed away at Portici. Antonio Ranieri, who died the other day in his eighty-second year, was the intimate friend of Leopardi, and attended to his wants in his last years. Ranieri was a contributor to the *Antologia* in the days of its glory. A visit to England led to his writing a story which made a sensation in its day, 'Ginevra l'Orfana della Nunziata.' In 1841 he produced his principal work, 'Primi Cinque Secoli della Storia d'Italia, de Teodosio a Carlomagno.' In his old age he recorded his intimacy with Leopardi in a volume called 'Sette Anni di Sodalizio con Giacomo Leopardi.'

THE Russian official journal, the *Invalide Russe*, completed its seventy-fifth anniversary on the 1st inst. It was founded on New Year's Day (old style), 1812, by Privy Councillor Paul de Pomian Pisarovius.

A SPECIMEN of Scandinavian enthusiasm was seen at Helsingfors on the 14th inst., when that city was decked out with flags by day and lamps by night in honour of the greatest living poet of Finland, Zakris Topelius, who was celebrating his seventieth birthday. The poet addressed a large company from one of the windows of his house, and received deputations and processions through a great part of the day.

THE *Coral Magazine*, which Messrs. Gardner, Darton & Co. publish, has just entered on its fiftieth year of issue. It was started to aid the schools and orphanages connected with the Church Missionary Society, and has collected not less than 40,000*l.* in small sums during its career.

THE issue of the twenty-fifth annual report of the administration of the Central Provinces of India is made the occasion for a brief summary of the moral and material progress of the provinces during the quarter

of a century they have been in British hands. In that period education has greatly advanced. The schools now number 1,895, and the pupils 107,000, there being about five times as many children under instruction as there were in 1863. It is satisfactory to notice that schools for girls have increased from five with 133 pupils to 119 with 4,963 pupils.

SCHOPENHAUER'S disciples must be either few in number or poor in purse. Only 500*l.* have hitherto been collected for the monument intended to be erected in memory of the great pessimist at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and as this sum is not sufficient to defray the expenses, it will be impossible to unveil the monument, as first projected, on February 22nd, the philosopher's hundredth birthday.

PROF. FAY'S 'Concordance of the Divina Commedia' is completed, and, owing to the liberality of a lady who has undertaken to make good any loss, its publication is assured. The report of the American Dante Society, to which we owe this news, also contains an excellent Dante bibliography for 1886, compiled by Mr. W. C. Lane.

MR. SPENCER BLACKETT is going to publish an English version of 'André Cornélis,' by M. Paul Bourget.

THE *Revue Bleue*, it is said, is to be edited henceforth by Madame E. Yung and two other ladies.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are East India, Correspondence relative to Agricultural Banks; Labour Statistics, Returns of Wages, published between 1830 and 1886; Local Taxation, Scotland, Returns for 1885-86; Navy, Torpedo Boats, Return; and Registration of Parliamentary Voters, Ireland, Returns 1884-86.

SCIENCE

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

An Elementary Treatise on Kinematics and Dynamics. By James Gordon Macgregor, M.A., D.Sc. (Macmillan & Co.).—This book has been written principally for the higher classes of schools and the junior classes of colleges and universities. It therefore only assumes in the student an ordinary knowledge of geometry, algebra, and plane trigonometry. As may be gathered from the title, Dr. Macgregor, like some other recent mathematical authors, has not adopted the usual division of dynamics into kinetics and statics, statical problems being throughout regarded by him as boundary cases of kinetic problems. This is, of course, a perfectly correct and logical view; but, in spite of the author's reference to his own experience as a teacher, we find it difficult to believe that it is the best method of first presenting the subject to a beginner. Probably the author has gained his experience with pupils who had already acquired some knowledge of the principles of mechanics in the customary manner. Students thus equipped will find his philosophic and well-reasoned treatise very useful, though for quite beginners we consider it too abstruse. The author uses the word "speed" in the sense usually conveyed in mathematical books by the word "velocity," while he restricts the latter term to denote the velocity of displacement. We think this innovation, though sanctioned by some distinguished mathematicians, a by no means desirable one. Cases might easily occur in which the new meaning of the word "velocity" would run foul of the old, and thus lead to confusion and misunderstanding. An examiner, for instance,

might employ the word in the one sense while a luckless candidate understood it in the other.

Text-Book of Practical Geometry, Solid, Plane, and Arithmetical. By W. E. Crowther. (John Heywood.)—For reasons which seem to us insufficient, Mr. Crowther in this manual of practical geometry and plan drawing proposes that the student should go through a course of projectional solid geometry before he begins the comparatively easy subject of plane and arithmetical geometry. As the two subjects, however, are kept distinct in his book, the first part being devoted entirely to the one, and the second to the other, this crotchety of the author's need not interfere with the utility of his work, which in other respects is well adapted for its purpose. Mr. Crowther's explanations are clear, and his diagrams carefully executed. Students in science and art schools, students of architecture, and the higher classes of artisans will find this a handy and useful manual.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

OLBERS'S periodical comet was observed by M. Charlois at the Nice Observatory until the 27th of December. On the 25th of that month the nucleus was of the tenth magnitude and surrounded by a brilliant nebulosity, with a tail from 20' to 25' in length, slightly spread out like a fan; on the two following days the comet appeared fainter.

The Lalande Prize of the French Academy has been awarded to Dr. Dunér, Astronomer of the Observatory at Lund, Sweden, who, since the appearance of his great work, 'Mesures Micrométriques d'Étoiles Doubles' (which was published in 1876 and contains the results of nearly three thousand observations), has been devoting his attention specially to a very important branch of investigation—the study of the third-class spectra of the principal stars in the northern hemisphere. The Valz Prize has been adjudged to M. Périgaud for his valuable labours on astronomical instruments (particularly their errors of division and of flexure), tending to the great increase of precision in observing. The Janssen Prize, which by the terms of the foundation is to be given in alternate years, is now awarded for the first time. As it is specially intended for eminent promoters of spectrum analysis, the committee some time since unanimously decided that it should be presented to M. Kirchhoff; and it was not thought right to alter this or make a new award in consequence of his death, which, it will be remembered, took place on the 17th of October last. The medal will therefore be placed on his tomb, and the Academy "voudra donner à la mémoire du grand savant d'Heidelberg ce suprême hommage, qui sera une première consécration de sa gloire et une consolation pour sa famille."

We have received the Report of the Kew Committee, giving an account of the work at the Kew Observatory during the year ending on the 31st of October last. The magnetical and meteorological observations have been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Whipple with accustomed regularity. No very exceptional magnetic disturbances were registered during the year. Sketches of sun-spots, as seen projected on the photoheliograph screen, were made on 180 days, in order to continue Schwabe's enumeration, the results being given in one of the appendices to the Report, which shows that on sixty out of those days (exactly one-third) no spots were seen. No other astronomical work was done excepting observations of transits of the sun and clock stars for the purpose of keeping up the correct local time.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for September, in which the editor, Prof. Tacchini, gives an account of the results of his observations of the solar spots, facule, and protuberances at the Collegio Romano during the third quarter of last year. Continuous diminution

of all these phenomena, both in frequency and extent, is indicated; and as respects their distribution in heliographical latitude, it is shown that there was a preponderance in the southern hemisphere of the sun similar to that which had been noticed in the preceding quarter.

GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.

'A WINTER IN ALBANIA,' by H. G. Brown, illustrated by C. H. Brown, will shortly be published by Messrs. Griffith, Farran & Co. It is written with a view to giving the reader some idea of this out-of-the-way corner of Europe. Some portions of the work have already appeared in the *Globe*.

The well-known Russian traveller M. Miklucho-Maclay has written for publication a narrative of a visit to a group of islands in the Pacific which are still very little known. The narrative is in the form of a diary of scientific observations, but it contains many facts of general interest.

The 'Handy Reference Atlas of the World,' by J. Bartholomew (Walker & Co.), presents a very considerable amount of information, the reference index containing as many as fifteen thousand names. Several, if not most, of the maps appear to have been especially engraved for this little volume, and they answer reasonable requirements. The statistics prefixed to the maps cannot always be trusted. Thus the area and population given for Zanzibar refer to the island of that name only, and not to the whole of the Sultan's dominions.

'Die Insel Korfu,' von J. Partsch, published as Ergänzungsheft No. 88 of *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, is a fair specimen of the work being done by the younger school of German geographers. The author, having presented us with an introductory historical essay of the highest interest, gives a thoroughly scientific account of the physical and political geography of the island, or, as he calls it, a "Naturbeschreibung" and an "Anthropogeographie." The map, on a scale of 1:100,000, is the best of the island extant.

The *Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society* for January to June, 1887, has only lately reached us. It contains quite a number of interesting contributions, including 'The Discovery of Great Britain,' by Prof. Boyd Dawkins; the 'Geography and Trade of Western China,' by Mr. Archibald J. Little (with a clear map); 'Railways in India,' by Mr. J. Kenworthy Bythell; and 'Our Gold Supply,' by Thomas Cornish.

The *Deutsche Geographische Blätter* publishes an article on the climate of Africa, by Dr. Ludwig Wolf, which is not altogether desponding as to the possibility of founding European settlements in carefully selected localities and under a strict hygienic regimen. In the same periodical will be found an instructive article on Dawan, a district of Timor, by Dr. J. G. T. Riedel, an old "resident" in the Dutch service.

'Cammermeyer's Reisekart over det Sydlige Norge,' compiled from official documents by Capt. Nissen, on a scale of 1:800,000, of which a third edition has just been published at Christiania, extends north to latitude 65°, and will be found extremely useful by tourists. The various classes of roads are clearly indicated, and the land is tinted according to elevation. Mr. Cammermeyer has also published a similar map of Northern Norway in four sheets.

'Our Earth and its Story,' edited by Robert Brown (Cassell & Co.), is admittedly based upon the first volume of Prof. Kirchhoff's 'Unser Wissen von der Erde,' a German work of deservedly high reputation. The volume now issued by Messrs. Cassell deals with the geology, and the "editor" explains that his first volume is "to all intents and purposes a new work," and that "nothing of the original has been retained except what relates to the illustrations." A careful comparison between the English work and its German prototype might lead us to con-

clude that the English editor is in reality more largely indebted to the German authors than his prefatory remarks admit. Suffice it, however, to say that the work produced by Dr. Brown is one of very high merit; that it is lucidly written, abreast of the most recent results of scientific research, and most beautifully illustrated. No school library should be without it, and in the hands of learners of all ages it is sure to convey a vast amount of instruction.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 12.—The President in the chair.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour was elected a Fellow.—The following papers were read: 'Preliminary Note on the Nephridia of Perichæta,' by Mr. F. E. Beddard, and 'Invariants, Covariants, and Quotient Derivatives associated with Linear Differential Equations,' by Mr. A. R. Forsyth.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Jan. 16.—Hon. G. C. Brodrick in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Col. Sir E. Bradford, Messrs. T. J. Aldridge, R. Beech, H. P. Brocklesby, F. Clarke, G. Clulow, A. Erskine, E. Favence, A. E. Lean, and J. W. Todd.—The paper read was 'An Exploration of the Rio Dôce and its Northern Tributaries, Brazil,' by Mr. W. J. Stearns.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Jan. 13.—Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher, President, in the chair.—Messrs. E. E. Barnard, W. R. Brooks, J. Gill, W. R. Hutchinson, G. J. Jacobs, F. J. Wardle, Capt. L. Darwin, and the Rev. J. Walshe were elected Fellows.—Father Perry read a paper on the condition of the solar surface from January to December, 1887. He stated that the sun had been observed on 259 days during the past year at Stonyhurst, showing a very large proportion of fine weather for that part of England. A curve representing the spotted area as measured in millionths of the solar hemisphere was exhibited to the meeting. For the first four months of the year 1886 the solar surface was very tranquil. There was a sudden outburst at the beginning of May, 1886, which seemed at the time to mark the end of the minimum period; but since that date there had been two tranquil periods, one lasting from September 22nd to December 8th of 1886, and the other extending over the first third of 1887. During the last month the spot area had been larger than in any month since May, 1886, December 15th being the date of the secondary maximum.—Mr. E. J. Stone read a paper entitled 'Observations of the Moon made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, during the Year 1887, and a Comparison of the Results with the Tabular Places given by Hansen's Lunar Tables.' Mr. Stone showed a diagram in which the differences between the observed and tabular places were exhibited by means of a curve. Up to 1864 the observed places oscillated on either side of the line representing the tabular places; but since that date there was a very marked divergence. The difference between the observed and tabular places had gradually increased till it now amounted to fifteen seconds and eight-tenths. The divergence commenced at the period when Leverrier altered the assumed length of the mean solar day, and Mr. Stone contended that if the divergence was not due to the alteration made in the length of our day, some other satisfactory physical explanation ought to be sought for by astronomers. If in the case of Uranus the theory of the planet had been altered when the divergence from the tabular places was noted, Neptune would never have been discovered.—Mr. Bryant read a paper on an ephemeris of the planet Sappho, which he had prepared for the next opposition, which will be observable in March and April of this year. Mr. Bryant suggested that the opposition of this small planet would afford an excellent opportunity for determining the solar parallax by comparing photographs of the planet and neighbouring stars taken from different parts of the earth, or morning and evening photographs of the planet taken at an equatorial observatory.—The Astronomer Royal read a paper on the spectroscopic observation of the motion of stars in the line of sight. He gave a series of measures of the position of the F line in the spectrum of Sirius, which he thought tended to show that there was an orbital motion of the star about some dark body in its neighbourhood. The difficulties of measurement were very great owing to the want of sharpness in the line measured, and the measures were not very accordant; but he thought that there was sufficient evidence to warrant him in bringing the matter before the Society.—The following papers were presented and taken as read: 'On the Chief Meteor Showers,' by Mr. W. F. Denning.—'On the Nebula in Andromeda and the Nova of 1885,' by Mr. T. W. Backhouse.—'On Observations of

the Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites made at Windsor, New South Wales, in the Year 1887,' by Mr. J. Tebbutt.—'Ephemeris of the Satellites of Mars for 1888,' by Mr. A. Marth.—'On the Cross Reticule,' by Col. Tupman.—'On the Heights of Fireballs and Shooting Stars,' by Mr. W. F. Denning.—'Notes on the Definition of Reflecting Telescopes and on the Images of Bright Stars on Photographic Plates,' by Col. Tennant.—'Note on testing Polished Flat Surfaces,' by Mr. A. A. Common.—and 'Note on the Total Solar Eclipse of 1889, January 1st,' by Mr. J. R. Hind.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 11.—Prof. J. W. Judd, President, in the chair.—Messrs. P. J. Ogle and F. D. Power were elected Fellows; Baron F. von Richtshofen, of Berlin, and Prof. G. vom Rath, of Bonn, Foreign Members; and Prof. W. C. Brögger, of Stockholm, and Dr. A. Fritsch, of Prague, Foreign Correspondents.—The following communications were read: 'On the Law that governs the Action of Flowing Streams,' by Mr. R. D. Oldham, and 'Supplementary Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Bagshot Beds of the London Basin,' and 'The Red Rock Series of the Devon Coast Section,' by the Rev. A. Irving.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 12.—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. T. Hodgkin, J. Philipps, W. B. Squire, W. Ransom, T. H. Longfield, J. G. Constable, A. Higgins, A. van Branteghem, E. H. Owen, R. Gibbs, H. Laver, W. Minet, C. J. Longman, and Sir C. H. Stuart Rich, Bart.—The President exhibited a copy of a quaint little school-book, *temp.* George II., entitled 'The Royal Primer; or, an Easy and Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading.'—Mr. J. E. Foster exhibited two earthenware dishes found at Crondall, Hants.—Mr. E. Green, by permission of the Rev. Father Leslie, exhibited a silver-gilt chalice with figures of saints on the foot, and set with counterfeited stones, and dated 1713; and a painted reliquary with central picture of the Holy Trinity, and sockets for relics round the frame.—Rev. Dr. Sparrow Simpson exhibited a large number of specimens of Russian ikons.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 4.—Mr. C. Brent in the chair.—A curious example of Selberg ware, of sixteenth century date, was exhibited by Mr. Loftus Brock, who described the little-known productions of this manufactory, which, from the banks of the Rhine, sent many consignments to England, as is attested by specimens in broken condition sometimes found in excavations in London.—A fine collection of photographs of pre-Norman crosses and other monuments was exhibited by Mr. R. Allen. These represented examples at Castledermot, Kells, Monasterboice, and many other Irish examples, St. Madows, near Perth, and several others in Scotland, with representative examples in England. The fine works are covered with scroll-work and interlaced patterns of great beauty, and are all exposed to the action of the elements, as they have been for many centuries.—A paper was read by Mr. Allen on the necessity for the formation of a museum of Christian archaeology, and for other steps to be taken for the preservation of early Christian works. The various divisions of our Christian antiquities were enumerated. They are of special interest, and yet there is no special gallery—the London museums have hardly any examples of the remarkable specimens of Celtic crosses and other works which form so distinctive a feature of our national antiquities. Dr. J. Stuart estimates that there are two hundred inscribed stones and four hundred crosses still extant, but of these there are casts of only four at South Kensington. No effort appears to be made to increase the collection, or to avert destruction by material causes and wanton injury to the originals. Reference was made to the care taken of manuscripts; but here was a series of monuments the like of which does not exist in any other country, exhibiting a school of design different from that of any later works, which is all but wholly uncare for.—In the discussion which followed, Mr. de Gray Birch instanced the well-known figure at Croyland Bridge, of later date than the examples under review, which is used as a mark for stone-throwing by the local school-boys.—Mr. Brock referred to the valuable collection of pre-Norman stones carefully preserved at Durham as an example of the ease with which similar works could be acquired; and Mr. Grover indicated the rapidity of decay in some similar monuments.

MATHEMATICAL.—Jan. 12.—Sir J. Cockle, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. M. Dodds and G. G. Morrice were elected Members, and Mr. E. W. Hobson was admitted into the Society.—The following communications were made: 'The Theory of

Distributions,' by Capt. P. A. Macmahon.—'On the Analogues of the Nine-Points Circle in Space of Three Dimensions,' by Mr. S. Roberts.—'On a Theorem analogous to Gauss's in Continued Fractions with Applications to Elliptic Functions,' by Mr. L. J. Rogers.—'A Theorem connecting the Divisors of a certain Series of Numbers,' by Dr. Glaisher, and 'On Reciprocal Theorems in Dynamics,' by Prof. H. Lamb.

STATISTICAL.—Jan. 17.—Mr. F. Hendriks, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read 'On the Progress, Organization, and Aims of Working Class Co-operators,' by Mr. B. Jones.—A discussion followed.

NEW SHAKSPEARE.—Jan. 13.—The Rev. W. A. Harrison in the chair.—A paper 'On some Canons of Character Interpretation' was read by Mr. R. G. Moulton, who maintained that the inductive method was the right one to adopt, the true interpretation of a character being simply that view of the personage in question which most fully took in all the details connected with him—a scientific hypothesis, in fact, the purpose and test of which was to account for all the particulars to which it has application. Mr. Moulton then suggested the following canons of interpretation of character: (1) Interpretation must take in not only the direct, but also the indirect elements of character. (2) Difficulties in interpretation may diminish by multiplying, *i.e.*, when a single inconsistency is a stumbling-block, many inconsistencies resolve themselves into a new consistency. (3) Interpretation must have regard to the extent to which a character is displayed by the action. (4) In interpretation force of character must not be confounded with force of poetic expression. (5) Care must be taken to distinguish between what belongs to the character of a personage, and what belongs to his position in the action of the play. (6) Characters are often best interpreted in groups.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Asiatic, 4.—'On the Jains,' Prof. Sir Monier Williams and Mr. Rang Lal.
- London Institution, 5.—'Alexander the Great,' Rev. W. Benham.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'Philosophical Importance of a True Theory of Identity,' Mr. B. Bosanquet.
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Notes on Water Supply, with Special Reference to Villages and Country Mansions,' Mr. H. F. Grant-ham.
- Royal Academy, 8.—'Demonstrations,' Mr. J. Marshall.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Before and after Darwin,' Mr. G. J. Romanes.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Erection of the "Jubilee" Bridge carrying the East Indian Railway over the River Hooghly, at Hooghly,' Sir B. Leslie.
- Photographic, 8.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Annual General Meeting.'
- Wed. Royal Academy, 8.—'Demonstrations,' Mr. J. Marshall.
- Geological, 8.—'Juras emplies, a New Carnivore from the Red Crag,' Prof. W. B. Dawkins; 'Contribution to the Geology and Physical Geography of the Cape Colony,' Prof. A. H. Green; 'Two New Lepidoderm Gonoidea from the Early Mesozoic Deposits of Orange Free State, South Africa,' and 'Remains of *Squatinia crani*, sp. nov., and the Mandible of *Belonostomus cinctus*, from the Chalk of Sussex, preserved in the Collection of H. Willett, Esq., Mr. A. S. Woodward.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Theatres and Fireproof Construction,' Mr. W. Enders.
- Literature, 8.—'The Reliability of the Old British Records and Traditions,' Mr. R. B. Holt.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'My Visits to America,' Mr. H. Herkomer.
- Royal, 4.
- London Institution, 6.—'Architectural Mouldings,' Mr. H. H. Statham.
- Telegraph Engineers, 8.—'Safety Fuses for Electric Light Circuits and the Behaviour of the Various Metals employed in their Construction,' Mr. A. C. Cockburn.
- Antiquaries, 8.—'Authorship and Bibliography of "Chronica Historie de Nederlandtschen vorlagen," &c., Mr. W. J. C. Moens; 'Nicholas Ferrar, his Harmonies made at Little Gidding,' Capt. J. E. Acland-Troyte.
- Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'The Pneumatic Dynamite Gun,' Capt. H. de H. Haig.
- Civil Engineers, 7.—'Pumping Machinery in the Fenland and by the Trent,' Mr. L. Gibbs (Students' Meeting).
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Public Health in India,' Mr. Justice Cunningham.
- Royal Academy, 8.—'Demonstrations,' Mr. J. Marshall.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'The Exploration of Mael Land,' Mr. J. Thomson.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Experimental Optics,' Lord Rayleigh.
- Physical, 3.—'Effects of Magnetization on the Thermo-electrical Properties of Bismuth,' Mr. H. Tomlinson; 'Influence of Magnetism and Temperature on the Electrical Resistance of Bismuth and its Alloys with Lead and Tin,' M. E. van Aubel; 'A Water-Dropping Influence Machine,' and 'The Price of the Factor of Safety in Lightning Rods,' Prof. S. P. Thompson.
- Botanic, 3.—'Election of Fellows.'

Science Gossip.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Robert Bell, a well-known conchologist, who for many years had been recognized as a high authority on the molluscan fauna of the Crags of East Anglia. At the time of his death Mr. Bell was engaged in a critical examination of the fossils from the pliocene beds of St. Erth, in Cornwall.

It is proposed to institute a museum of mineralogy at Redruth in connexion with the Mining Association and Institute of Cornwall. In recognition of his services to mineralogy, the museum will bear the name of the late Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S.

The authorities of the Government Central Museum, Madras, have begun the issue of a "Science Series" of reports. The first is by Mr. Edgar Thurston, Superintendent of the Museum, and is in the form of a preliminary report on the marine fauna of Râmeswaram and the neighbouring islands.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is now OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from 10 to 6.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

'THE VALE OF TEARS.'—DORR'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Trastevere,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily.—Admission, 1s.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—WINTER EXHIBITION. (Second Notice.)

LORD WANTAGE'S *Virgin and Child* (No. 131), a whole-length life-size picture, is much more characteristic of Murillo than the Raphaelesque version of the 'Sposalizio,' belonging to Sir R. Wallace, which hangs near it, and to which we have already referred. It is, in fact, one of the sweetest pieces of *genre* Murillo produced. The attitudes of the young Spanish matron and her dark-eyed boy are exceptionally simple and unaffected, and their expression is perfectly genuine. They were painted with fine, firm and frank, yet restrained touches, most enjoyable to those versed in the technique of the art. But the design of the draperies is conventional; they and all the neighbouring parts, except the faces, probably cost Murillo no second thought, nor demanded of his facile hand any extraordinary exertion. This picture and the 'Jacob and Laban' (for which the then Earl Grosvenor gave Buchanan 1,200 guineas, two Claudes, and a Nicholas Poussin) were bought by Mr. Wallis, agent for Mr. Buchanan, on account of that illustrious picture dealer, from the Marquis de Santiago at Madrid in August, 1808. Buchanan's agent obtained Lord Wantage's picture from the altar in the palace chapel, and the dealer averred that "for its beauty and wonderful colouring it was considered as the finest small picture by the master in Madrid. On its arrival in this country it was sold to Lord Berwick for 2,500*l*." It was sold with that nobleman's pictures in June, 1825.

Picture dealing had its dangers in 1808, and poor Wallis wrote from Madrid to his employer: "The times have been so dangerous to personal safety, that I expected every minute to be destroyed. Two days past, in going to examine a fine picture of Rubens at Madrid, I met the populace armed, dragging the naked body of the President of the Havanna, with a cord round his neck, crying, 'Death to all traitors!—Long live Ferdinand the Seventh!' On going to Loeches, about twenty miles from Madrid, to see the famous pictures of Rubens, painted for that convent of nuns, and paid for by the Duke of Olivarez, the people of the town took me for a Frenchman, and with great difficulty I got off with my life." The picture dealer was energetic as well as courageous, and bought six Rubenses of the nuns at Loeches, but was violently opposed by the mob of that town when he attempted to remove them from the convent. "It was necessary to have recourse to the military authorities then in Spain to enforce the contract, and the possession of these capital works, and it was agreed that the French general giving his aid should be entitled to his choice of two of them, already paid for by Mr. Wallis." The other four, after strange vicissitudes, are now in the collection of the Duke of Westminster, whose ancestor gave 10,000*l*. for them. Wallis was the man who secured the superb Correggio of 'Venus teaching Cupid,' now in the National Gallery, from the gallery of the Prince of Peace. No. 131 was at Manchester in 1857.

Sir R. Wallace does not possess a picture more

acceptable on technical grounds than *La Femme à l'Éventail* (132), a three-quarters-length, 1 fe-size figure of a woman, who looks like a mischievous duenna or upper servant. It is a triumph of Velazquez's skill and vigorous, yet undemonstrative brush; the woman's gown of dark golden-olive stuff under a black lace mantilla, her greenish-white gloves and brown fan assort perfectly with her deep brown and ruddy carnations. Her expression is "to the life," lifelike, and spontaneous. No. 132 came from Lucien Bonaparte's gallery (sold for 31*l*.) and the Aguado Collection, whence it was sold to the Marquis of Hertford in 1843 for 12,750 francs, and was engraved by Pistrucchi and Leroux. A similar picture was here in 1876. Another Velazquez of exceptional charm is that whole-length, nearly life-size *Portrait of Don Baltazar Carlos* (137) at six years old, lent by Mr. S. H. Fraser, of which we have already spoken as comparable in several respects with the similar picture of the boy with a gun in the Prado at Madrid (No. 1076). It has been a little over-cleaned, but retains nearly all its charm, beauty of colour and lighting, all its energetic design, and the admirable expression of the eyes brimming with life. The prince wears a quaint jerkin and hose of black slashed with white, and stands under a fig tree, while ramming a charge into the gun with which more than one Velazquez has made us familiar.

Titian's *Europa* (134) was here in 1877. It has been supposed to be the picture mentioned by Vasari as painted for the King of Spain; it was bought by Lord Berwick from the Orleans Gallery for seven hundred guineas, and afterwards passed into the possession of the Earl of Darnley, whose descendant has generously lent this and other fine pictures from Cobham Hall. It is, of course, as Vasari's notice suggests, a very late Titian; the audacity of the bad drawing, and the coarseness of the luscious model's form, whose proportions are hardly less objectionable than her attitude, prove this. But the colour at large is superb; the carnations, all golden and rosy as they are, could hardly be finer in their fervid and sumptuous way. The sunlight on the deep blue sea and airy mountains on the further shore of that halcyon bay whence *Europa* sets off on her adventure could scarcely be improved. The landscape, though faded and injured, possesses particular claims upon the attention of the student interested in the progress of design. When we remember that 'Europa' was produced so late in Titian's career as 1562, we can estimate the value of his work. At that time landscape painting of a poetical type, yet referring emphatically to nature, as this does, was exceedingly rare. This picture was No. 259 at Manchester in 1857, and, while shown with other works of the Orleans Collection at 88, Pall Mall in 1798, it was criticized by Barry in the following terms: "This spectre of Titian's work cannot fail to inspire us with a deep regret for what we have been deprived of by the interference of picture-cleaners, varnishers, and the subsequent getting rid of those varnishes. Whatever felicities and beauties of colour might have formerly been in these carnations of Europa and the three Cupids, and however they might have harmonized with the perhaps also very interesting sea, distant rocky landscape, and sky, yet all is gone except the fine substratum or first colouring of Europa." Barry afterwards qualified this severe criticism, and praised the nude figure highly. There is much truth in his remarks, but he hardly made allowance for the beauty and generally good condition of the pretty *amorini* floating above the adventurous young woman. It was, as Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle tell us in 'Titian,' ii. 320, painted for King Philip in 1562, and dispatched from Venice when, "with the help of the divine Providence," Titian had "at last finished the two pictures commenced for your Catholic Majesty." 'Europa' was seen and copied at Madrid by Rubens, but subsequently packed away with other pictures

intended as presents for Charles, Prince of Wales, and when the prince broke off his engagement it was restored to its place, and remained there until it passed into the Orleans Gallery. Rubens's copy is still at Madrid, a good copy belongs to Sir R. Wallace, there is a bad one at Dulwich. Eros on the dolphin and the aerial figures are the best parts left. Lord Wantage's capital sketch of the *Last Supper* (142), repeating the famous Titian at Madrid, ought not to be overlooked, although it cannot be compared with the original Titian from Cobham.

One of the most interesting pictures here is by Luis de Morales, a master the phase of whose art here represented is little understood in this country, and only three of whose pictures (or such as have borne his name) have been seen before in this gallery; two of them appeared in 1880. The charm which won for Morales the title of 'El Divino' will be understood by sympathetic visitors when they glance at the *Virgin and Child* (139), which, unlike more than one of its three forerunners, is a fairly good example of a painter of the keenest susceptibilities, whose Virgins (unlike Murillo's somewhat earthy and generally affected Mothers of Sorrow) are always tender and never vulgar. No Mater Dolorosa by Zurbaran or Ribera exhibits the choice grace and pitiful sincerity of the high-bred lady whose refined face, distinguished by its noble humanity, bends over the Boy she cherishes, while He, half unconscious of the time to come (therein differing from the dignified prevision of Raphael's boy-Christ at Dresden), smiles happily in her face.

The delicious charm of the radiantly beautiful *Virgin and Child* (141) has already attracted attention. The name of Giorgione which it bears has been so variously applied that many critics will be, perforce, compelled to be content with enjoying its subtle beauty, fine coloration, and choice luminosity. With any other name attached to it it would be as supremely lovely, tender in colour, ardent in design, and pure in spirit, although not profoundly inspired. It is technically an exercise in the gayest harmony of cerulean blues, delicate golden and rosy carnations, combined with glowing white. The fresh and joyful Boy lies in the young matron's lap, and she, with a gesture most tenderly rendered, and expressing the essence of fondness and almost girlish delight, clasps His pretty foot with one hand while He, leaning backwards, laughs with exuberant glee and plays with her veil of white tissue. All her features light up with a smile as she bends over Him, absorbed in the joy of first maternity. The romantic landscape is a capital specimen of the taste of the Brescian school, and the whole is pervaded by Bellinesque influences and a greater luxury than theirs. It is marked by a truly Giorgionesque glow and spontaneity, and the delicate draughtsmanship and equable modelling of Cima.

Turning now to those Low Country pictures which form a large part of the attractions of Gallery III., we notice with pleasure an old friend in Mr. A. Gibbs's *Dutch Gentleman* (146), a capital specimen of Frank Hals at his best, well known by the engraving, and most enjoyable because of its energy and wholeness of design. The portly and energetic man is full of life, and not at all afraid of being painted. Quite otherwise is that shy bride of sixteen, *Madame Le Roy* (147), who seems to have shrunk from the gaze of Sir Anthony Van Dyck while he painted her. Though girlish, she is plump and handsome, and no one can fail to see that her timidity will before long vanish, and her half-apprehensive eyes gather courage to face the world without a thought of herself. She wears—a thing not frequent in ladies' portraits—a ring on her left thumb, and a large plain gold circle on the third finger of her right hand. Her face exhibits Van Dyck's best art in its soft morbidez, the Dutch fullness of which was chastened by his Italian

studies. The features could not be better drawn. The picture deserves admiration because it is manifestly wholly by the master, from the fair golden auburn hair in its French dressing to the hem of her rich black gown. The hands are vigorously painted and very choice, and the cuffs are finely treated. This portrait was here in 1872, and at Bethnal Green later in the same year. This picture and its companion, the almost as telling likeness of the lady's husband, who is twice her age and somewhat world-worn, No. 149 before us, belonged to M. Stier d'Arthelaer, and the King of Holland, at whose sale in 1850 the late Marquis of Hertford bought the pair for 2,500 guineas. They are mentioned by Smith, and have long been reckoned among the masterpieces of the artist. Earl Brownlow lent Van Dyck's 'Monsieur (Jacques) Le Roy' to the British Institution in 1829. The portraits before us were doubtless painted for Le Roy himself during Van Dyck's sojourn in Brussels in 1630 and 1631. That of the lady the majority of experts would, we believe, agree in calling Sir Anthony's finest work, not surpassed even by the best of his efforts when he lived in Genoa, Rome, or London. It is noteworthy that this pair of portraits bear—a rare circumstance—the dates of their execution and the signature of the artist, who when he depicted the lady in 1631 was at the height of his powers. He had just begun the magnificent 'Descent from the Cross' which is now in an apsidal chapel of the church of Notre Dame at Courtray. He had finished the *Portrait of Philippe Le Roy* (149) in the year preceding, and could not but have been happy in contemplating that master work. Philippe was the son of Jacob, and, as the inscription beneath the etching made of his picture, and sanctioned by Van Dyck himself (*vide the "A. Van Dyck faciens delineavit et fecit aqua forti"*), declares, "Baro Le Roy, S.R.I. Dominus de Ravens, Brouchem, Oetegern, et in fano S. Lamberti." His family came from France, and attached themselves to the Duke of Burgundy, who trusted them and rewarded them liberally. Philip IV. of Spain made use of Van Dyck's friend, appointing him one of the Council of Finance in Brabant, of which Jacob, his father, was president. The portrait was etched by Paul Pontius, whose plate is described in Dr. Wibiral's 'Iconographie d'Antoine Van Dyck' as No. 185 (see likewise his pp. 59 and 167). No doubt, as P. Le Roy was a lover of art and collector of pictures, he had much influence with the master. He is a noble, somewhat stern, and very astute-looking gentleman, dressed entirely in black, who, when painted thus, was in his thirty-fifth year, but in his looks nearly fifty. He is dignified without being demonstrative, and austere without hardness. He stands bare-headed and looks forward with a somewhat absent, musing air; he wears a laced collar and cuffs; and his nervous and muscular left hand rests on the pommel of a heavy sword, while the other hand, with a finely expressed caressing movement, holds the ear of a boar-hound, who acknowledges the caress by turning his eager and loving eyes upon the master's face, and presses against his hip, so that a charming arrangement of fine curves is secured. The background is a landscape. If any portion of this picture is worthy of the face it is the admirably painted hands, every touch of which, like those of Madame Le Roy, is Van Dyck's. There is a good copy of Pontius's etching from No. 149. Of No. 147 there is an excellent etching in the 'A. Van Dyck' of M. Guiffrey.

The other Van Dyck here is Mr. T. Gambier Parry's *Study of a White Horse* (150), said, of course, to be a portrait of the horse Rubens gave his pupil when they were parting in Brussels. It is larger than any other of the numerous category to which it belongs, and is a masterpiece of handling. The *Apotheosis of the Duke of Buckingham* (148), attributed to Rubens and

Jordaens, and brought from Osterly, is unfortunately named. It is a glorification of vanity, not an apotheosis in any respect. It is an ultra-demonstrative example of the manner of Rubens when he was working against the grain. Wonderful brush power is displayed in the bold sweeping touches on the figures of the duke, Neptune, and Amphitrite. The duke's brown horse is somewhat heavy, and he prances through an ill-painted landscape as if he had never seen such a place. His rider's face is vulgar, shallow, and impudent. We doubt not that Rubens painted it, while to Jordaens (then at his best) were entrusted the marine deities; but a much less competent hand was employed on the horse, the minor accessories, and the landscape. The style agrees extremely well with the tradition that this vainglorious portrait was painted at Paris in 1625, while Buckingham was there on his unlucky mission to the French Court. Its technique is exactly the same as that of the series of large compositions painted in Rubens's workshop for the Luxembourg and now in the Long Gallery at the Louvre.

NEW PRINTS.

FROM Mr. McLean we have received an artist's proof of a mezzotint by Mr. F. Stacpoole after a picture at the Academy in 1886, by Mr. C. B. Barber, and named 'In Disgrace,' because it shows a little girl seated on a high stool, with her hands behind her, just recovering from tears attending a scolding and punishment. A sympathetic dog sits near and presses his head against the stool. It is a pretty design, distinguished by nice and genuine sentiment, and admirably engraved.

From Messrs. Bousso, Valadon & Co. come to us a few specimens of their *Estampes Miniatures*, including works of MM. Bouguereau, Kaemmerer, Lefebvre, and Hamon, which supply capital memoranda of as many charming pictures.

ROMAN CHESTER.

CHESTER has recently been a city of more than usual interest to antiquaries. The small pit dug down at either side of the wall which divides the "Dean's Field" from the scarped face of the canal towing-path has yielded a rich harvest of sculptured slabs, architectural mouldings, and inscribed stones. These will be published very shortly, we understand, by the Chester Archaeological Society, whose property they are, and which has laid an embargo for the present on the publication of any of the texts. One of them, of great beauty for the boldness of its epigraphy, contains an expression over which a considerable amount of discussion will surely arise, and we hope to render our readers an account of these newly found remains of Roman Chester as soon as permission is accorded to archaeologists to examine them publicly. On Tuesday last Mr. E. P. L. Brock, F.S.A., read a lengthy paper before a large gathering of the society, under the chairmanship of Archdeacon Barber, at the Lecture Theatre of the Grosvenor Museum, upon 'The Age of the Walls of Chester.' He showed by examples that nearly all Roman cities were walled, and urged that Chester would not be destitute of defence. Chichester, once believed to have had no walls, has of late years been shown by Mr. G. M. Hills and Mr. C. R. Smith to have been provided with walls having massive bastions of semicircular plan. He argued, from the right-angled position of the principal streets at Chester, that the original lines of wall were those of a rectangle, as at Caerwent and Colchester. The North Gate of Chester, now demolished, is recorded to have had Roman foundations; the East Gate had Roman arches. It would be almost impossible for all traces of Roman city walls to be lost; and although sandstone is not the most durable material, there are some kinds of it which, as evidenced by the Celtic crosses of good preservation, will stand for many hundred years, particularly if cut and laid the right

way of the strata. The courses of the Chester wall, as described by Mr. Brock, consist of ashlar work, fairly horizontal, not always equally thick, but closely jointed and with earth only in the upright joints. The chamfered plinth which runs along nearly the whole extent, the peculiar tool-markings, the T-shaped lewis-holes, render these walls unlike any others in England; and the plentiful collection of sculptured and inscribed fragments, none of which, with one solitary exception, has been denied to be Roman, invests these walls with more than usual interest. Mr. Brock examined in detail the peculiarities of construction both of the upper wall, admitted to be mediæval, and the lower wall resting on the rock, which he maintains to be Roman throughout, and combated the theories which have been set up to show that they are early mediæval rebuildings, or belong to the Commonwealth or to the eighteenth century. The cost of rebuilding would have been enormous, and there are no records which point to such a fact. The rebuilding, if carried out, as was suggested, in the time of war, would have been irregular, and not in courses of varying, but carefully maintained thickness. All the Roman inscribed stones come from the lower, unmortared parts, and the occurrence of a cornice in certain localities compares with that found on some undoubted Roman works in Italy. Excavations at the Roodeye, between the city and the river, have been carried down to a depth of 13 ft., revealing magnificent walls formed of gigantic stones, closely jointed and in perfect preservation, with two sets-off below the water level (no chamfered plinth being met with at this locality), the whole being 8 ft. thick, and, with the concrete back or core, 13 ft. in all. It cannot, therefore, be, as some maintain, "a few courses of stone laid under the bank," "a flight of steps," nor "an abutment to a bridge," for there was no road near; nor could it have been hastily thrown together at a time of siege, for the whole construction bears witness to careful and deliberate design and execution. The mortar is extremely hard, and on analysis yields the pounded brick so exclusively distinctive of Roman work. At distances of fourteen feet apart there are remains of pilaster buttresses jutting out 1 ft. 7 in. from the face, their stones in some cases cut to form the facing stones of the wall.

Mr. Thompson Watkin argued that there was nothing Roman above ground in these city walls, and said Dr. Collingwood Bruce and Prebendary Scarth agreed with him in this. If Roman, we should see here foundations of boulders bedded in concrete and tiles laid in courses, as well as ashlar facing to grouted insides; but we do not find them to be so. He declared that the using up of sacred tombalabs would have rendered the Roman governor of Chester liable to severe punishment; that the continuous plinth is no feature of Roman work; and that the Roodeye wall was built in the seventeenth century to counteract serious landslips which then occurred, Roman stones found in the locality having been utilized for the purpose. Sir James Picton saw in the wall at the Roodeye remains of the Roman quay or port of the city. Prof. T. McKenny Hughes considered the pilaster buttresses to be Norman in their character. Mr. W. de Gray Birch drew attention to the so-called ecclesiastical stone which Mr. Watkin declares to be mediæval, and appealed to those in whom the custody of the new-found inscriptions is vested to give them to the world without delay. Mr. Shrubsole stated that to his knowledge a man had brought a bag of old coins from London, and, after taking them with him to a hole in the wall, brought them out again as found in the wall, and sold them at 1s. 6d. each to the credulous. He also impugned the accuracy of the sections made by Mr. Matthews Jones, City Surveyor, which that gentleman afterwards defended with some warmth. Mr. Hodgkin, of Newcastle, would wish a jury of architects im-

panelled to examine the walls professionally, and pointed out that even at Rome sepulchral monuments were incorporated with later Roman edifices, as at the Porta Maggiore in the case of the "baker's tomb." He thought, however, that the finding of Roman remains was against the Roman origin of the wall, and asked where stood the Roman wall of the city when these sepulchral monuments were still erect *in situ*. But the plinth reminded him of the Roman wall of New-castle. After a reply by Mr. Brock the proceedings terminated in a vote of thanks.

A COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED WOOD-BLOCKS.

In the *Athenæum* of November 19th, 1887, appeared a short notice stating that a large collection of engraved wood-blocks, formerly belonging to the printing establishment of the Modenese family Soliani, had been recently purchased by the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy for the R. Galleria Estense at Modena. The following brief notice of the collection may be of interest to your readers.

The collection consists of 3,611 blocks, most of them having formed part of the stock in trade of the Soliani family. This printing establishment, however, at the time of its foundation evidently became possessed of many wood-blocks belonging to preceding printers, as I find some blocks marked, for instance, with the name of Gadaldino, a Modenese printer of the sixteenth century.

Representations of the Madonna and of saints are of frequent occurrence, evidently published for sale in the *Piazze* on market days and at fairs, many of them being reproductions of early paintings existing in the Modenese churches; for example, the 'Madonna dei Capuccini di Modena,' which is no other than the 'Madonna del Roseto,' a picture by Francia now in the gallery at Munich.

Besides these subjects there are blocks with designs for embroidery, ornaments of book covers, initial letters, friezes, illustrations for *incunabula* and other printed books. Examples are amongst them dated as early as the fifteenth century; from one of them, undoubtedly of that early period, was printed the fragmentary impression published by Dr. Lippmann in the *Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen* (vol. v. p. 318), representing a Madonna with the Infant Saviour. The block shows the part missing in Dr. Lippmann's impression, i. e., four saints, two being on each side of the Madonna, and the Annunciation in the spandrels of the arch under which the Madonna is seated. There is also the block for Christ bearing His cross, and the 'Ecce Homo,' reproduced by Dr. Lippmann in the same work (vol. v. pp. 322-3).

It is evident that the impression of the 'Ecce Homo' belonging to the Department of Prints at Berlin is a modern one, taken from the above block. There can be no doubt that these blocks, now the property of the R. Galleria Estense, have been used in recent times by speculators for the purpose of taking impressions on old paper coloured with an infusion of coffee. Monograms and dates also were frequently added to the blocks, as an instance of which I may mention an 'Ecce Homo,' an early woodcut of the fifteenth century, which has the monogram of Ludwig Krug; also that of a Madonna enthroned, surrounded by saints, of the fifteenth century, upon which has been cut the monogram of Marc Antonio.

An additional proof that the woodcut of the 'Ecce Homo' reproduced by Dr. Lippmann is a modern impression is to be found in the fact that the parts in shadow show the marks of worm-holes.

Amongst the blocks of the sixteenth century are a series representing the life of Christ, engraved by Francesco di Nanto di Savoia from the designs of Girolamo da Treviso; 'L'Accademia delle Scienze,' the subject being taken from a design by Giuseppe Porta, called "Il

Salviati"; wild horses by Baldung Grün; two representations of the labours of Hercules; a series of heroes on horseback from romances of chivalry, as, for example, the Paladino Astolfo, Rinaldo di Monte Albano, &c., in Spanish costumes. I should be trespassing too much on your space were I to attempt an account of more than these few examples. I ought not, however, to leave unnoticed the largest block in the collection, engraved in two pieces, each of which measures 80 cc. in height by 52 cc. in breadth. The subject is entitled 'L'Abborro di Frutti della Fortuna.' On the shore of the sea rises the tree of Fortune, on the top of which, upon a globe, is seated the goddess with bandaged eyes, her hair fluttering in the wind. From the thick foliage of the tree are suspended crowns of popes, emperors, and princes, books, instruments of music, agricultural implements, satchels, weapons of warfare, domestic utensils, and other things. A man is seen clasping the trunk of the tree, and others of different ages stand around in various attitudes.

Besides the blocks of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries we find a large number of later date, which are of considerable importance in the history of wood-cutting, from the fact that many amongst them were engraved for sale to the people at markets and fairs, few impressions of which have been preserved to our day. They are truthful memorials, actual pages taken from the history of the religious sentiments and superstitions of the people. We find frequent repetitions of 'Il Crocifisso di San Paolo in Roma che parlò a Santa Brigida'; 'La Madonna della Ghiaia' of Reggio; representations of magicians; the true portrait of the Madonna of Constantinople; the Madonna of the Carmine of Naples; the Madonna of the Annunciation at Florence; the Madonna of S. Luca at Bologna; the Madonna of Loreto in varied forms. One interesting specimen of the fifteenth century shows the church of S. Ciriaco of Ancona and of Recanati. We find also a representation of a stone with the effigy of the cross, discovered at Fanano, near Modena; and the measure of the Blessed Virgin's foot.

This collection of blocks illustrates the customs, games, masks, and diversions of the people. The acquisition of them by a public museum is a fortunate circumstance, and when the whole series has been classified and arranged it will afford valuable aid to the study of the history of wood-cutting.

A. VENTURI.

Fine-Art Society.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy held on Tuesday evening Mr. W. B. Richmond, painter; Mr. E. Onslow Ford, sculptor; and Mr. A. W. Blomfield, architect, were elected Associates.

An important addition has recently been made to the prehistoric section of the British Museum. Some years since M. Peccadeau de l'Isle made excavations on the banks of the river Aveyron, at Bruniquel, opposite to the cavern explored by the Vicomte de Lastie, whose discoveries at this place formed the subject of a valuable paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* by Sir Richard Owen. The collection of M. Peccadeau de l'Isle has just been acquired by the trustees of the Christy Collection and presented by them to the British Museum, thus greatly enriching the national collection of the reindeer period, which is now probably unrivalled, even though some of the choicest objects found by Messrs. Christy and Lartet were presented, by desire of Mr. Christy, to the French Government. The most interesting specimens found by M. Peccadeau are a number of outlines of animals on stone, hitherto not represented at the Museum, and the three well-known sculptures in the round, probably the handles of instruments, of which two are in mammoth ivory and represent reindeer, while the third, representing a mammoth,

is in reindeer horn. These are temporarily shown in the gallery on the upper floor of the Museum, in the room from which the glass collections have been removed.

THE beautiful collection of objects of Japanese art on loan, of which we had already spoken as to be opened in the rooms of the Fine-Art Society, proves worthy of long, repeated, and careful study, far beyond anything we can give to it at this period. Full of attractions of the highest kind in their way, the collections suffer greatly from the number of separate objects and from lack of space for exhibiting them properly. It was found out of the question to include drawings and prints; indeed, their adequate exhibition is not practicable unless the King's Library at the British Museum could be made available. There is a gorgeous display of Satsuma ware, nearly, if not quite, as good as Great Britain could possibly furnish. Lac is tolerably, but not at all exhaustively represented. The same may be said of the otherwise valuable body of enamels, which would be improved by the addition of a certain proportion of more ancient examples of that very precious art craft. On the first floor will be found a numerous and highly interesting collection of embroideries. The metal work is of the first order, especially the sword-guards (an incomparable body) and pouch ornaments, of which the merit is higher than their number indicates. Next to these may be ranked the ivory carvings. Next come carvings in wood, and bronze castings and chasings. A striking, but not numerous group is that of masks. No one in love with the crafts of Japan ought to omit seeing this remarkable gathering and securing the catalogue, which, when revised, cannot fail to become a very respectable member of the rapidly increasing library of Japanese books of reference which all men are now expected to possess. Messrs. Masayuke Kataoka and Marcus B. Huish have done admirably in collecting and describing the materials which have been generously lent by Messrs. W. C. Alexander, Armitage, Bing, J. B. Beck, E. N. Buxton, T. Cutler, F. Dillon, J. Falcke, R. Fisher, C. F. Flower, E. Hart, Katakoka, A. Morrison, H. Roberts, Soden Smith, De B. Stuart, H. S. Trower, and R. Wagner. Dr. Anderson, Prof. Church, Sir C. W. Dilke, Col. Goff, Col. Alt, Sir T. Lawrence, Sir F. Leighton, Sir P. C. Owen, and Mesdames Ahrens, Cracroft, and A. Longman have liberally added to the collection.

THE second general meeting for the session 1887-8 of the Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead will be held next Thursday afternoon, when a paper on 'The Union of Sepulchral with Religious and Allegorical Art' will be read by Mr. J. Lewis André. Owing to unexpected additional matter, the delivery of the Society's *Journal* will be delayed for a short time. It will contain articles 'On the Bassett Tomb in Blore-Ray Church,' 'On Newborough Church,' 'On Monuments in Andover Church' (by Canon Collier), 'On the Crompton Tombs at Stone,' and 'On some Chronogrammatic Epitaphs in England.'

THE decease, of heart disease, is announced of Mr. Robert Herdman, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, who was found dead in his studio at Edinburgh on the 31st ult., although a few hours previously he had been out for a walk with his wife. He was born at Rattray, Perthshire, in 1830, educated at the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, and early in his artistic career devoted himself to portraiture and Scottish historical subjects, especially such as are of a picturesque and sentimental kind, including 'Charles Edward seeking Refuge,' 'St. Columba rescuing a Captive,' 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' 'Lucy Ashton,' 'The Abdication of Mary, Queen of Scots,' 'The Covenanters,' and 'The Interview of Jeanie and Effie Deans.' He was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1861, a full member in 1863; from this date

he took an active part in managing the affairs of that body. His pictures were, since 1861, very frequently seen in Trafalgar Square and Burlington House, where, however, notwithstanding their merits, they did not attract much attention. Mr. Herdman painted a great number of portraits, some of which have been engraved, of notabilities in the Scottish metropolis.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have just published a new instalment of their great Catalogue of Greek Coins. The new volume, the eleventh of the series, is by Dr. B. V. Head. It comprises the coins of Attica, Megaris, and Ægina. We hear that Dr. Head is well advanced with the twelfth volume, containing the coins of Corinth and her colonies, which will bring to a conclusion the European portion of the catalogue.

MR. W. BELL SCOTT, who is now recovering slowly from a severe illness of a kind which troubled him before, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

THE series of 'Reminiscences' in the *Antiquary* will be continued in the February number by Mr. C. Roach Smith, who has interwoven some recollections of the Chester Archaeological Congress in 1849 in a paper on the 'Roman Walls of Chester'; and another series, on 'Finger Rings,' by the late Hodder M. Westropp, will be commenced.

In the excavations undertaken at Sicyon by the American School at Athens have been found, up to the present date, two very fine heads of the best period of Grecian art, the one of a man, the other of a woman, and the torso or bust of a woman without head, which have all been placed in the Central Museum at Athens. The excavations still continue. At Epidaurus the Archaeological Society of Athens have just unearthed an ancient edifice of rather complex design, destined for the use of baths for invalids.

THE Minister of Public Instruction at Athens will present shortly to the Greek Chamber a Bill for the foundation of a museum of casts to be erected in the rear of the Central Museum on the road to Patissia. The casts will embrace copies of all the chief works of ancient art contained in foreign museums.

THE Greek Syllogos of Candia, the capital of Crete, will publish towards the end of February an illustrated catalogue of the chief objects of archaeological interest contained in their museum. Amongst the objects illustrated will be those recently discovered in the grotto of the Idæan Zeus and in the temple of Apollo at Gortyna.

A NEW edition of the celebrated inscription discovered by Halbherr and Fabricius at Gortyna is being prepared by Prof. Perdikaris, of Candia, in Greek, while a new Italian edition, illustrated by a large plate of the whole monument, is being prepared by Prof. Compagetti, of Florence. Both texts will be corrected in accordance with the latest copies made by Dr. Halbherr.

THE New England Historic and Genealogical Society held its annual meeting at Boston on January 4th.

M. E. DE BEAUMONT, President of the Société des Aquarellistes, has died in Paris at the age of sixty-eight.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. de Pachmann's Recital. The Popular Concerts. London Symphony Concerts.

ON Monday afternoon M. de Pachmann emerged from his retirement and gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. A first glance at his programme did not inspire very sanguine expectations, not a single work of the first magnitude being included, while Chopin, the composer whose name is

most associated with M. de Pachmann, was only represented by two *Préludes*, a *Mazurka*, and the *Allegro de Concert*, Op. 46. The last-named work is not often heard, and is generally regarded as one of Chopin's least interesting and least characteristic pieces. Let us hasten to say that these impressions are distinctly wrong; the executive difficulties of the work are extremely great, and a mere mastery of them is far from all that is needed. When M. de Pachmann commenced to play it was quickly evident that his reading would be most remarkable, and in the end it amounted to an astounding revelation. That which had seemed dry and involved became under his fingers instinct with beauty and poetic feeling; the musicians and amateurs present listened as if spellbound, and opinion was unanimous that the performance was nothing short of an artistic creation. For the sake of the composer, if not for his own reputation, the pianist should repeat it, not once, but many times. By comparison the rest of the performance sinks into insignificance, though some of the selections displayed M. de Pachmann in the most favourable light, among them being one of Bach's fugues in A minor, Beethoven's Sonata in F, Op. 54, and Mendelssohn's Scherzo à Capriccio in F sharp minor.

Another of Haydn's quartets was brought to a hearing for the first time at the Popular Concert on Saturday last. This was the one in A, Op. 20, No. 6, which musicians may remember chiefly by its *adagio* in E, in the style of a song without words, for first violin, and its fugal *finale*, to be played *sotto voce*. Not reckoning the early sets, Ops. 1, 2, and 3, and the transcriptions of the 'Seven Last Words,' exactly a dozen more quartets by the old master remain to be introduced to Mr. Chappell's audiences. Another feature of the programme was the vigorous and masterly rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in D, Op. 10, No. 3, by Miss Fanny Davies. The same composer's septet, which is as great an attraction as ever, concluded the concert, and Mrs. Henschel was the vocalist.

A novelty of greater interest to English musicians was introduced on Monday evening. This was a Pianoforte Trio in E minor by Mr. J. A. Dykes, a son of the Rev. Dr. Dykes, the well-known composer of hymn tunes and other church music. We learn that Mr. Dykes received his musical education at the Frankfort Conservatorium, first under Raff, and subsequently under Herr Schulz Bernhard for composition, and Madame Schumann for pianoforte. With such distinguished teachers the young student could scarcely fail to make himself a good musician. Whatever faults may be found in his trio, it certainly shows no signs of immaturity. By immaturity of course we mean violation of the established laws of form, lack of symmetry and proportion, and so forth. It cannot be said, however, that Mr. Dykes as yet displays any distinctiveness of style. His work is full of promise, but there are no indications of the direction in which his individual talents may eventually assert themselves. Such modern composers as Raff and Brahms appear to be his models at present, the first movement showing unmistakably the impress of the last-named master. By far the best of the three movements is the *scherzo* in C, in which there is a good deal

of brightness, injured by a tendency to be prolix and diffuse, as in the other movements. This is the besetting sin of young composers, and there is no doubt that in due time Mr. Dykes will learn the virtue of conciseness. With such executants as Miss Fanny Davies, Madame Néruda, and Signor Piatti, the trio was, of course, heard to the fullest possible advantage, and the impression it made on the audience was distinctly favourable, the composer being called to the platform and warmly applauded. The only other work in the programme was Schubert's Octet, which, as usual, was divided into two parts of three movements each.

Brahms's Orchestral Serenades, Ops. 11 and 16, were among the earliest works of the composer to gain a hearing in this country. The one in D was performed twice at the Crystal Palace, but the last occasion was fifteen years ago, and its revival under Mr. Henschel on Wednesday afternoon had all the attraction of novelty. According to Dr. Deiters, Brahms's biographer, Op. 11 must be regarded as the first of the composer's mature works. He had subjected himself to a severe term of study and discipline, with a view to curbing his youthful exuberance, and the acquirement of lucidity of style, and the Serenade in D was the first result of this salutary course. There is nothing in the work to throw doubt on this statement. The whole of the six movements are characterized by an easy flow of melody, for the most part tender and subdued, while the working out is perfectly easy to follow. Two movements are strongly reminiscent of Beethoven, and the hearer cannot avoid a slight feeling of monotony, owing to the general placidity of the music. There was nothing else in the instrumental part of the programme to need reference. Mr. Lloyd gave a rendering of Lohengrin's Legend and Farewell absolutely matchless in every respect.

Musical Gossip.

M. GUSTAVE PRADEAU gave the first of a series of four Schumann recitals at the Princes' Hall on Tuesday afternoon, his programme including the Sonata in F sharp minor, Op. 11, the Fantasia in C, Op. 17, and smaller pieces. The value of such an enterprise must, of course, depend on the fitness of the executant for his self-imposed task, and we regret to say that M. Pradeau evinced few of the necessary qualifications. In mere technique he was woefully deficient, passages of even ordinary difficulty being rendered with more slovenliness than we ever remember to have heard before in a public concert-room. Occasionally he would play a quiet passage with something like taste and feeling, but at other times one could distinguish nothing except a tempest of false notes. It is unfortunate to be compelled to speak thus severely, but nothing would be gained by an attempt to conceal the truth. It is possible, of course, that the player was temporarily indisposed, and that an improvement may be noticeable at his second recital on Tuesday next.

A NEW madrigal, composed by Mr. C. Santley, the favourite baritone, was produced at the Ladies' Night of the Bristol Madrigal Society on the 13th inst. The work, which we understand to be Mr. Santley's first published composition of this class, was very warmly received.

LORD BYRON'S 'Manfred' has been translated into the Hungarian language, and performed with Schumann's music at the Royal Opera in Buda-Pesth, attracting full houses.

GERMAN papers announce that the hundredth anniversary of Byron's birth will be celebrated on the 22nd inst. at the "Hofopern-Theater" of Vienna by the performance of his 'Manfred,' with the music by Schumann.

VERDI'S 'Otello' has been performed in Mexico, not with the original instrumentation, but in an arrangement made from the pianoforte score by Vallini, the conductor of the theatre. The director of the theatre had been refused the right of performance, and consequently helped himself by bringing out the work in the manner stated.

M. STEPHEN HELLER, the well-known pianist and composer, has died at Paris. He was born at Pesh in 1815.

A CORRESPONDENT reminds us that Herr Hans von Bülow conducted Liszt's 'Todtentanz' at the performance nine years ago to which we referred last week. Mr. Frits Hartvigson was the pianist, as at the rendering on the 10th inst.

THE death is announced from Vienna of A. M. Storch, a popular composer of music for male choirs. Herr Storch, who was seventy-four years of age, was one of the founders and the first conductor of the Wiener Männergesangsverein.

THE programme of Mr. Charles Halle's concert at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, last Thursday evening included Haydn's Symphony in E flat, No. 3, the overtures to 'Les Deux Journées' and 'Le Caliphe de Bagdad,' two Légendes by Dvorák, a Romanza for stringed orchestra by Mozart, and Beethoven's Concerto in E flat, played by Mr. Halle.

THE Berlin papers announce that Herr Josef Sucher, for many years the conductor of the Hamburg Opera, has been engaged in the same capacity at the Berlin Opera, and will enter upon the duties of his new post next season.

LORTZING'S 'Waffenschmied' was performed for the first time in Berlin at the Royal Opera on New Year's Eve with great success.

CONCERTS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Popular Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
TUES. M. Pradeau's Second Schumann Recital, 3, Princes' Hall.
— Aptommas's Harp Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
— London Symphony Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
WED. Mr. and Mrs. Henschel's First Vocal Recital, 3, Princes' Hall.
SAT. Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Goethe Society, Performance of Liszt's 'Faust' Symphony, 8.30, Queen's Gate Hall, South Kensington.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S.—Revival of 'A Scrap of Paper,' a Drama in Three Acts, adapted from 'Les Pattes de Mouche.' By J. Palgrave Simpson.

GLOBE.—Morning Performance: Revival of 'Hamlet.'

IT is the fashion to blame country audiences for the lamentable fact that actors who have begun in admirable comedy end in farce. Country playgoers need not feel concerned at the accusation. A very large percentage of all audiences, town and country, is crassly ignorant and profoundly vulgar. For the laugh of these the actor is ever on the listen. The silent appreciation of an intellectual spectator fails to reach him, and in the end he peppers more and more highly to suit the taste of the noisiest of his admirers. Lord Dundreary, at the outset a marvellous caricature of aristocratic pretension and ineptitude, dwindled into a piece of commonplace clowning. We have seen Mrs. Bancroft, after winning all hearts by the beauty and humour of her Naomi Tighe, deprive it of all claim to artistic consideration. The marvellous Rip van Winkle of Mr. Jefferson has lost much of its poetry, and Mr. Irving's Digby Grant has

not of late had a charm for the "judicious" such as it possessed when it was first essayed. It appears, indeed, to be the heaviest penalty paid by the public for long runs that they stamp out and destroy a large measure of the beauty of a conception originally fine.

The latest instance of this kind is furnished by the revival at the St. James's of 'A Scrap of Paper.' It is needless to say that a play given at that house is mounted with admirable taste and furnishes some instances of excellent acting. Nothing, for instance, can be finer than the Dr. Penguin of Mr. Hare, which is richly and ripely comic, or the Lady Ingram of Mrs. Beer-bohm Tree, which does not once overstep the modesty of nature. These actors, however, have known no contaminating influence such as that of which we speak. Neither performance is lacking in power, but both remain within the limits of nature. Mrs. Kendal was at first a delicious Susan Hartley, a character which she charged with all the unparalleled vivacity and brilliance of which she is the possessor. Instead, however, of setting it before the audience, she now, so to speak, hammers it into them. Every speech is underlined, every sentence is charged with "intentions," until the delicacy and the suggestiveness which were its chief charm disappear. The present generation has seen no English actress with wider scope or higher powers than Mrs. Kendal. Deplorable indeed is the fate that sacrifices to the vacant laugh of the fool the artistic delight she is able to inspire. Mr. Kendal, who of late has greatly improved in power and brightness, rivals Mrs. Kendal in over emphasis, and the scenes between these two artists are a defeat to the hopes of those who, with a memory of earlier days, revisit the theatre. Remonstrance is of course futile. When Goldsmith said, "Who peppered the highest was surest to please," he spoke of an actor. The same holds true of Garrick's successors. The laughter and applause of audiences who scream with ignorant delight and applaud with loud enthusiasm are heard. The words of criticism, when they are not regarded as the utterance of malice, are passed over as the petulant protest of unpractical optimism. Yet the public that encourages departure from art is the same that would prefer the music-hall, were it seemly to go there, to the stage, and shouts louder in favour of "Two lovely black eyes" than it will over any representation of beauty or passion. If Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are the subjects of this jeremiad, it is because they are the most distinguished among the offenders, and the loss they inflict upon the stage is, consequently, the most intolerable.

No long period has been allowed to elapse at the Globe Theatre before Mr. Wilson Barrett has revived 'Hamlet.' As yet, however, the representations are confined to afternoons. It is impossible to resist the brightness of Mr. Barrett's acting as Hamlet in the scenes of excitement. We are still, however, far from approving of the rendering of the play as a whole, and find wholly wrong the attitude towards Hamlet of some of the courtiers, notably of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, who are aggressive when they should be subservient. Miss Eastlake is once more the Ophelia, and Mr. George Barrett the First Gravedigger.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. REDWAY is going to bring out 'Charles Dickens and the Stage,' by Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton, author of 'Dickens's London,' an account of Dickens's performances as an actor, as well as of his dramatic criticisms and the place the stage takes in his novels.

THE novel by Mrs. Campbell Praed to which we referred as in preparation for Mrs. Bernard Beere is 'The Bond of Wedlock.' This, with aid from Mr. Richard Lee in the construction, Mrs. Praed has now turned into a four-act drama, which will forthwith be put into rehearsal at the Opéra Comique.

'OLD CRONIES,' by Mr. Theyre Smith, is now the *lever de rideau* at the St. James's. Its two characters are played with much breadth and effect by Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Hendrie.

'WET PAINT,' a one-act comedietta, has been added to the bill at the Haymarket. 'Partners,' by Mr. Robert Buchanan, has now been compressed, so that the five acts occupy barely half an hour each, and the whole goes with spirit.

'Dor' has been transferred from the afternoon to the evening representations of Toole's Theatre. Mr. Toole has, however, we regret to hear, been the victim of the inclement weather, and in consequence of a bad cold was unable to appear early in the week as Caleb Plummer and Spriggins in 'Ici on parle Français.'

A FARCE by Mr. W. J. Fisher, entitled 'Lot 49,' was on Tuesday produced as a *lever de rideau* at the Gaiety Theatre.

THE new German theatre at Prague was opened on the 5th inst. with Wagner's 'Meistersinger.' On the following day Lessing's 'Minna von Barnhelm' was performed, preceded by Alfred Klaar's *Festspiel* entitled 'Der Empfang,' the central figure of which is the Emperor Joseph II. On account of the pronounced German tendency of the latter piece, the Czech authorities at Prague would not allow its performance on the day of opening.

MISCELLANEA

Siberch, "*primus utriusque linguae in Anglia impressor.*"—I have not been able to see a copy of Baldwin's sermon at the shop of the London publisher of the Siberch tracts, and cannot therefore tell whether the late Mr. Bradshaw has explained the puzzle of your reviewer, what the above description of himself by the first Cambridge printer may mean. But Mr. Bradshaw was by no means puzzled by it, as a passage will show which I venture to quote from a forgotten prize essay of 1862. The information was given me by Mr. Bradshaw in the University Library, and he then showed me the tract in question and the Greek type in it, and imparted to me, a new-comer in literary fields, many other matters of interest from his exhaustless and ever open store. I wrote, speaking of Linacre's translations from Galen: "But though the elegance of the Latinity and magnitude of the task render these publications remarkable, their interest for us is eclipsed by the small tract 'De Inequali Intemperie,' which the establishment of Siberch's press enabled him to print in England. In this little work, a copy of which is preserved in the Cambridge Library, the first Greek characters which had been used in England are found scattered thinly among its pages. They are clear and fine, and of the same character as the types of the press at Basle" ("On the History of Greek Literature in England," 1862, p. 80). Probably Mr. Bradshaw gave the explanation in one of his prefaces to the tracts of the series which were edited in his lifetime.

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